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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

SLIGO IRON WORKS,
LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 WATER STREET.
Boiler Iron,
Firebox Plates,
Flue Sheets,
Sheet Iron.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 146.

CITY ITEMS.

Duff's Mercantile College.

This well known institution occupies the whole of the third and fourth stories of the east building of the "Iron Block," Fifth street. Its history forms part of the history of the city, it being founded when the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards were green fields and orchards—upwards of twenty-five years ago. The senior Principal, himself an experienced merchant, was the first to introduce a regular system of business practice into the class room, such as was previously unknown in schools. The superiority of his plan of instruction is attested by thousands of his former students from all parts of the Union, many of whom are now among our most successful and honored merchants. This week both a presents the business student with the following notable advantages over all others: First, the senior Principal is the author of a system of mercantile bookkeeping, steamboat, bank and railroad book-keeping. The first two of these are published, and from these emphatic testimonials appended to their pages, they must be the production of no ordinary experience and ability—an experience which must be valuable to the student in teaching and reducing to practice the subjects of which these books treat. Second, Mr. Duff, the youngest Principal, is not only a practical and talented accountants in the city, but the manner in which his skill as a penman was recognized by our principal fairs, including the United States Fair at Cincinnati, on his first taking charge of the writing department of the College, five years ago, by being awarded the premium the best penman in the West. With his effective assistance, and the able superintendence of the superintendent, Mr. I. N. Forner, the long-standing, widely-extended reputation of the institution will continue to stand foremost in this branch of education.

Something to be Proud of.

Not on account of architectural adorning, for it has none of this, but purely on account of the immense stock and great variety of goods kept, and the low prices at which they are sold. We refer to the dry goods establishment of the Messrs. Barker & Co., 59 Market street. It is no exaggeration to say that no city in the Union can boast a store where is kept a stock superior to what is found there, and we are certain that nowhere can goods be bought cheaper. If we examine the reports as given in commercial centres, we find the fact fully borne out, and shall find a difference in prices in favor of this house that will surprise us, and most agreeably, too, if we are wanting to purchase either at wholesale or retail. And we will add, that no one of our readers will act wisely in making their purchases without first visiting this store.

White Lead.

We would say to any of our readers who may want white lead, by all means purchase it of Fleming, No. 68 Market street, as we understand that will get a better article for less money than elsewhere in the city. Cut this out for reference.

For Sale.

One two story frame dwelling containing seven rooms, situated on Boyle street, Allegheny city. Owner desires to leave the city. Inquire at No. 78 Boyle street.

Cheap Overcoats.

Only $30 for a fine Beaver or Chinchilla overcoat; also, fine business suits, at Wm. Ladley & Co.'s, No. 52 St. Clair street.

Black Silks

Cheaper than them all, at Gardner & Schleiter's, 92 Market street.

Dress Goods and Merinos.

Bargains at Gardner & Schleiter's, 92 Market street.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

The Daily Commercial

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Governor Morton is reported to be lying very ill with rheumatism, and is threatened with paralysis.

Advices from the Florida election on the 10th, state that a very light vote was polled, not exceeding three thousand in the entire State. The delegates elected to the State Convention are mostly of a strong Union character, and strongly endorse the policy indicated by Governor Marvin. Judge Farwell was elected delegate from the Jacksonville district.

The murder of Harriet Welles, by her paramour, Levi. L. Farwell, proves to have been a more diabolical deed than at first supposed. The evidence before the Coroner's jury, shows that the murderer deliberately administered chloroform to his victim while she was asleep, then strangled her to death, threw her body into a closet, robbed the corpse of her watch and jewelry, and then fled. He has not yet been arrested. The animating purpose of the murderer is said to have been the refusal of the woman to marry him, he having sworn that if he did not marry her, no one else should. Although keeping an infamous house, the deceased is said to have been respectably connected, and has a son at school at New Brunswick, for whichplace she intended to start on Monday evening. She was thirty-five years of age, and came to Washington with Farwell from Albany, New York. Farwell came originally from Massachusetts.

The dock trial of the capacities respectively of the steamers Algonquin and Winoski, was commenced on Monday, at the foot of Delaney street, New York. It is for the same objects, to be conducted in the same manner and to continue for the same length of time, as agreed upon for the former trial, which was not completed. The engines of both vessels are to be run for ninety-six consecutive hours.

The Veteran Reserve Corps is soon to be mustered out. Secretary Stanton recently answered an application for a commission in that Corps that before the commission could be made out and forwarded to the applicant, the Corps would cease to exist. General Grant is also understood to favor the mustering out of all troops except the regular army. If this should prove inadequate to the exigencies of the future, Congress can increase it from time to time. A controlling reason of haste in mustering out the General Grant is probably that the privates of the Veteran Reserve Corps universally desire to be mustered out and the officers as unanimously oppose it.

The death sentence of the Indian chiefs, Medicine and Little Six, implicated in the Minnesota massacres of three years ago, has been suspended by the President in deference to the remonstrance of Bishop Grace, of Minnesota, to the execution of the sentence. The original records and testimony taken in the premises are therefore referred to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs for further substantiation of the guilt of the chiefs.

General Order No. 2, just issued by order of the Secretary of War, dated October 17th, says:—"Hereafter no person shall be arrested as a deserter for having failed to report under any draft, or for any other non-compliance with the Enrollment Act, or the rules and regulations thereof. Any or all persons of this class now held will be immediately discharged."

Gen. Grant has ordered that the organization and armories of mounted batteries will in future consist of seventy-four privates, thirteen officers, fifty-six sabres, drivers not being armed, eight revolvers for chiefs of pieces and caissons. One of the two authorized mounted batteries of each regular artillery regiment will have four Napoleon guns, and the other four three-inch rifled Rodman guns. The regimental commander will designate to which battery each armament shall be assigned.

PERSONAL.

—The rebel Gen. Ewell has been in Philadelphia getting an artificial substitute for the leg he lost at Antietam. In thus reconstructing his under-pinning, he has but followed the example of numerous other rebel officers.

—At the Anniversary meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in Philadelphia, on Sunday evening last, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Alexander Crummells, of Liberia. He is an educated African. Speaking of his discourse the *Bulletin* remarks: "We presume that the greater part of the large congregation last evening were lost in astonishment at the finished style in which the preacher handled the subject of the colonization of Africa. We hazard nothing when we assert that the discourse of Mr. Crummells, whose parents were recaptured from an African slaver, would do infinite credit to any member of the House of Bishops. Forcible in its argument, and chaste and elegant in its language, graceful and dignified in its delivery, it was a scholarly production worthy of the great school of learning, Cambridge University, which gave Mr. Crummells his education."

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1865. NO. 39.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 Issues,).....$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

City Councils and Negro Suffrage.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO CITIZENSHIP.

Sanitary Condition of the Georgia Freedmen.

Appointment of Postmasters.

OHIO REGIMENT MUSTERED OUT.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 24.

The Suffrage Question in Washington.

The Democratic and semi-rebel voters of Washington are becoming alarmed test Congress, at its next session, should pass an act conferring the right of suffrage upon the blacks, and have petitioned the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen to call for an election of the qualified voters of the city, that an expression of opinion may be had upon the subject. The matter was presented last night in the Board of Councilmen, and a motion to lay the petition on the table was lost by sixteen nays to five ayes. The petition was finally referred to a special committee of seven, and the bias of the chairman is indicated by the fact that only one of the minority of the Board was placed on this committee. There is some reason for the apprehension expressed, for the colored people of the District have a petition asking Congress that the right of suffrage be extended to them already signed by more than eight thousand names, each in the handwriting of the petitioner,—a significant fact; but, after all, the real opposition to this measure of justice springs from a selfish motive more than a hatred of the negroes,—the retention of power,—for it is well known that the semi-secesh have controlled the counsels of this city from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present day. If the loyal colored people are enfranchised, the sensitive gentlemen will have an opportunity to retire from the public service. It may be asked by some, Has not Washington yet secured a sufficient loyal population to control its local affairs? No,—and the principal reason of this is, that the new comers during the last four years, as a class, maintain their right of citizenship in their respective States, and hence cannot vote here.

Important Decision.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that a person born in the United States, and who removes to an adjoining country, and takes the oath of allegiance to the Government thereof, and subsequently returns to the United States, must on making application for a patent be regarded as a subject of the Government to which he removed until he complies with the naturalization laws of the United States. The decision was occasioned by the application for a patent by an individual born in the State of Maine, who removed to Nova Scotia and swore allegiance to the Queen, and who at the expiration of ten years returned to the United States.

The Freedmen of Georgia.

The Freedmen's Bureau to-day received an encouraging report of the sanitary condition of the Georgia freedmen, from the chief medical officer in charge of that district. The report shows that only two hundred and thirty-one colored persons, out of a population of over one hundred thousand, are receiving medical assistance from the Government. Hospitals have been established at Savannah and Augusta for the exclusive use of the freedmen, and others are being built at Macon, Columbus and Atlanta.

Postmasters Appointed.

Among the appointments of Postmasters made to-day by the President are the following: Albert H. Hallowell, Kansas City, Mo.; M. L. Byers, Sandusky; J. Vaughn, Lawrence, Indiana; Jas. Lawrence, Napoleon, Arkansas.

Mustered Out.

The 194th Ohio volunteers were mustered out to-day, and will leave for home to-morrow or next day.

ORDERS TO GEN. HALLECK.

Troops to be Mustered Out.

LATEST FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

THE TREATIES ENTERED INTO.

IMPORTANT POSTAL CHANGES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 24.

Military Changes.

General Halleck, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, has been directed by the War Department to muster out all volunteer troops on the Pacific coast.

General Pope, commanding the Missouri Department, has also been instructed to order all California Volunteers in New Mexico to their State for muster-out, and to relieve as soon as possible all New Mexican Volunteers; one regiment thereof to be mustered out immediately, and the remainder on the arrival of certain regular troops now on their way to report to him.

Secretary Stanton has ordered the immediate muster-out of the Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Illinois; Fifth and Twelfth Ohio, and Fourth Missouri cavalry regiments.

Indian Treaties.

A dispatch received here to-day by Secretary Harlan, from the President of the Commission recently sent out to negotiate a treaty with the Cheyennes and other Indian tribes of the Southwest, says: We have concluded a treaty with the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and Apaches. We have agreed upon terms with the Kiowas and Comanches. They have sent runners for six white prisoners held by them, without a promise to return within six days, when we shall sign the treaty, if they bring the prisoners. The Cheyennes and the Arrapahoes are very destitute, and we especially entreat you to order Colonel Murphy, now at Fort Leavenworth, to forward them goods immediately, otherwise they must suffer intensely with hunger and cold the coming winter. The dispatch is dated Council Ground, eight miles above little Arkansas river, October 23d.

The work of re-opening offices in all the Southern and Southwestern States continues with unabated vigor, while every preparation is in progress for the letting of some eighty hundred important post routes in the same section, which takes place on the first of November. It is understood that there will be a change of schedule for the Western mails more particularly, which will go into operation after Monday next.

Fair for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—The fair for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home was opened to-day, and has been visited by thousands. The Home has been established nearly two years in Philadelphia, sheltering seventy patriots, but as the accommodations are inadequate to the demands, the fair is held to furnish funds to build and endow a suitable edifice worthy the object in view, to furnish a home to every deserving soldier and officer seeking admission, as well as to the orphans of those who have fallen. Massachusetts and New Jersey are represented at the tables of the fair, and the contributions in every department are very fine.

Negro Insurrection in Hayti.

HALIFAX, October 24.—The Halifax papers report a negro insurrection in the Eastern part of Jamaica. Her Majesty's steamer Duncan, with the 17th Regiment and a field battery of the Royal Artillery, leaves for Jamaica soon.

The steamer Delta, with a portion of the Circassian's passengers, arrived to-day. The passengers were furnished with comfortable quarters at the dock yard. The Royalist, with the balance, is expected to-night.

Schooner Sunk.

NEW YORK, October 24.—The schooner S. Taylor, from Philadelphia, with coal for Boston, was run down off Cape Cod yesterday, by an unknown schooner, and sunk in ten minutes. The crew were saved. The colliding schooner is supposed to have been sunk also, as the crew were afterwards seen in their boats.

New Counterfeit Legal Tender Notes.

NEW YORK, October 24.—New counterfeit fifties on the Legal Tender notes are being circulated.

CONVERSATION WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His Policy on Reconstruction.

VIEWS ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

MEDFORD, MASS., October 8, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I was so much impressed with our conversation of last Tuesday, that I returned immediately to my room and wrote down such of the points many as I could remember, and having pondered them all the way home, am to-day, more than ever, convinced that, if corrected by you and returned to me for either public or private use, it will go far to promote a good understanding between you and our leading men.

It will also unite the public mind in favor of your plan, so far at least as you would carry it out without modification.

You are aware that I do not associate much with men in political life, but rather with those who, representing the advanced moral sense of the country, earnestly labor for the good of our people, without hope of, or even desire for office or other immediate reward. The latter class desire earnestly to understand your plans, and, if possible, support your administration.

I think the publication of your process of reconstruction, with the reasons for your faith in it, will commend itself to their candid judgment, and, as I told you, inspire our whole Northern people with confidence in your Administration.

The report is meagre and unsatisfactory, but I think it conveys, for the most part, the spirit of our conversation. Therefore, although the whole tenor of your words led me to believe it was not intended to be kept private, I have refrained from answering the multitude inquiries of anxious friends, which I met on my way home, lest I might, in some way, leave a wrong impression on their minds.

Truly your friend,

GEORGE L. STEARNS.

The President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3—11½ A. M.

I have just returned from an interview with President Johnson, in which he talked for about an hour on the process of reconstruction of rebel States. His manner was as cordial, and his conversation as free, as in 1863, when I met him daily in Nashville.

His countenance is healthy, even more so than when I first knew him.

I remarked that the people of the North were anxious that the process of the reconstruction should be thorough, and they wished to support him in the arduous work, but their ideas were confused by the conflicting reports constantly circulated, and especially by the present position of the Democratic party. It is industriously circulated in the Democratic Clubs that he was going over to them. He laughingly replied, "Major, have you never known a man who for many years had differed from your views because you were in advance of him, claim them as his own when he came up to your standpoint?"

I replied, I have often. He said, So have I, and went on: the Democratic party finds its old position untenable, and is coming to ours; it it has come up to our position, I am glad of it. You and I need no preparation for this conversation; we come to it freely and naturally, for the thoughts are familiar to us; we can be perfectly frank with each other. He then commenced with the Southern States are in the Union, which is whole and indivisible.

Individuals tried to carry them out, but did not succeed, as a man may fry to cut his throat, and be prevented by his friends, but a man cannot say he cut his throat because he tried to do it.

Individuals may commit treason, and be punished, and a large number of individuals may constitute a rebellion and be punished as traitors. States have no right to get out of the Union, and we opposed it, honestly, because we believed it to be wrong; and we have succeeded in putting down the rebellion. The power of blood has been spent, the right of the sword is crushed, and now we want to reconstruct the State Governments and have the power to do it. The State institutions are prostrated, laid out on the ground, and they must be taken up and adapted to the progress of events; this cannot be done in a moment. We are making very rapid progress, and I [illegible] sometimes cannot realize it; it appears like a dream.

We must not be in too much of a hurry; it is better to let them prostrate for three months than to force them to it; for if they go wrong, the power is in our hands and we can check them at any stage, for then they will oblige them to correct their errors; we must be patient. I have I did not expect to keep out all who were excluded from the amnesty, or even a large number of them, but I intended there should be cases for pardon, and so realize the enormity of the crime they had committed.

You could not have broached the subject of equal suffrage, at the North seven years ago, and we must remember that the changes at the South have been very rapid, and they have been obliged to accept measures in relation to it than the North has; we must give them time to digest a part, for we cannot expect such large difficulties to be assimilated in small doses at once. We must give them time to understand their new position.

I have nothing to conceal in these matters, and have no desire or willingness to take indirect courses to obtain what we want.

Our Government is strong and lofty structure, in searching for its foundation we find it rests on the broad basis of popular rights. The elective franchise is not a natural right, but a political right. I would exceed to the United States too much power, and also to a great consolidation of power in the central Government.

If I interfered with the vote in the rebel States, to dictate that the negro shall vote, I might do more harm than good. This was the purpose in Pennsylvania. Our only safety lies in allowing each State to control the right of voting by its own laws, and we have the power to control the rebel States, and if they do not obey the rebel, we have the army, and can control them by it, and, if necessary, by legislation also. If the general Government insists upon negro votes in the States, it may establish such rules as will restrict the vote to a small number of persons, and thus create a political despotism.

My position here is different from what it would be if I was in Tennessee.

There I should try to introduce negro suffrage gradually, first with those who had served in the army; those who could read and write, and perhaps a property qualification for others, say $250 or $300.

It would not do to let the negroes have universal suffrage now; it would breed a war of races.

There was a time in the Southern States when the slaves of large owners looked upon non-slaveholders because they did not own slaves; the larger the number of slaves the slaveholder owned, the prouder they were, and this has produced hostility between the mass of the whites and the slaveholders. The negroes, even from non-slaveholding whites against the negro, and from the negro upon the non-slaveholding whites.

The negro will vote with the late master whom he does not hate, rather than with the non-slaveholding white, whom he does hate. Universal suffrage would create another war, not against us, but a war of races.

Another thing. This Government is the freest and best on earth, and I feel sure it is destined to last; but to secure this, we must elevate and purify the ballot. I for many years contended at the South that slavery was a political weakness, but others said it was political strength. I still thought we gained three-fifths representation by it; I contended that we lost two-fifths.

If we had no slaves, the South would have had twelve Representatives more, according to the then ratio of representation. Congress apportions representation by States, not districts, and the State apportions by districts.

Many years ago, I moved in the Legislature that the apportionment of Representatives to Congress, in Tennessee, should be by qualified voters.

The apportionment is now fixed until 1872; before that time some change must be made for representation from population to qualified voters, North as well as South, and, in due course of time, the States, *without regard* to color, might extend the elective franchise to all, subject to certain mental, moral, or such other qualifications as might be determined by an enlightened public judgment.

BOSTON, October 18, 1865.

The above report was returned to me by President Johnson with the following corrections:

GEORGE L. STEARNS.

I have read the within communication and find it substantially correct.

I have made some verbal alterations.

[Signed.] A. J.

H. A. BONNEVILLE, of London, England, proposes a patented plan for simplifying the manner in which bars or rods of iron are produced at present. The apparatus consists of a series of cylinders or rollers, in and around each of which are cut grooves, or flutes, having one or other, or half of one or other, of those forms generally given to iron, as round, half round, square, octagonal, and hexagonal, and this apparatus allows of using iron slit by any of the known systems, or iron for any of the above forms should undergo two operations. The lump on leaving the reheating furnace should be worked in such a way as to be able to pass the slitter, as soon as this operation has taken place the first part of the work is done.

A distinguished Pennsylvanian, who was present at an interview with President Johnson, in which he talked for about an hour on the process of reconstruction of rebel States, His manner was as cordial, and his conversation as free, as in 1863, when I met him daily in Nashville.

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THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.—This popular and enterprising journal has taken on the quarto shape, enlarged its area and put on a new typographical suit. The *Commercial* is the first paper in the West to adopt the quarto form. It is one of the most prosperous concerns in the country. In journalistic enterprise and ability it has few superiors.

THE Harrisburg, Pa., *Telegraph* relates the following, which we commend to the attention of enthusiastic democratic supporters of President Johnson in this vicinity:

Gen. Canby has issued an order to prevent military interference at the polls on election day in Louisiana, except to suppress disturbance.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE PIERPONT-CLARK IMBROGLIO.

Clear Case Made Out Against Pierpont.

Estimates of Government Expenses.

AN APPOINTMENT OFFERED MR. SPINNER.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention.

Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau Mobbed.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 24.

The Pierpont-Clark Imbroglio.

Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, having seen fit to publish a denial of the statement in these dispatches that he, last week, in the Treasury building, denounced the Government for the enacting that the people of the South would tamely submit to be taxed to pay the public debt, and that he was therefore ordered out of the room by Comptroller Clark, stigmatizing the statement as a gross falsehood, and alleging that Mr. Clark procured its publication. Mr. Clark to-day, in a note to your correspondent, says in answer to the denial:

"I state unqualifiedly that Governor Pierpont did express the sentiments imputed to him, not, however, in the precise words as stated in the dispatch to which he alluded, but in more objectionable and offensive language; and I also affirm that I did direct him to leave my office.

"FREEMAN CLARKE."

Mr. Clarke encloses, in proof of the accuracy of his statements, the sworn affidavit to that effect of Mr. Charles C. Smith, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, who was present and heard the whole conversation. Governor Pierpont is getting decidedly the worst side of the question of veracity, as there is still another person who can affirm the truth of the allegations, which are already sustained by the statement of Mr. Clarke, backed by the oath of an unimpeachable witness.

Expenditures of the Government.

Secretary McCulloch intimates that if the expenditures of the War Department for the next year are reduced in the same ratio in the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior Department, the total expenditure of the Government exclusive of interest on the public debt, will be brought within one million of dollars. About five millions were required last year to pay pensions. The estimates for the next year will be considerably above ten millions.

Appointment Offered Mr. Spinner.

Collector King has tendered Hon. Francis E. Spinner, United States Treasurer, the position of Auditor of the New York Custom House. Mr. Spinner to-day notified the Secretary of the offer, and expressed a desire to accept it. Mr. Spinner, however, declined to receive his resignation, and Mr. Spinner will remain where he is.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from Internal Revenue yesterday, amounted to $2,002,000.

National Convention Called.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union League of this city have issued a call for a national convention of soldiers and sailors of the country, to meet in this city on the Fourth Wednesday in January, 1866. It will be determined by this convention what character of an organization of soldiers and sailors will be best adapted to promote the interests of the men who have fought to maintain their country.

The Freedmen's Bureau

Has received information that two of its agents dispatched to Berryville, Va., to investigate freedmen's affairs in that vicinity, were driven out of town by a mob composed of the citizens of the place. Many of the freedmen in that section who contracted with their former masters for a share of the crops, now that the harvests are gathered, have been driven away by their employers, who refuse to compensate them for their labor.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

TRIENNIAL CONVENTION

OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—The General Convention of the Episcopal Church re-assembled to-day. The Committee on Canons reported that it was the expedient to change the title of the Committee on Canons to that of Provincial Synod. The Committee was then discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Committee on the Provincial system proposed by the conventions of New York and Pennsylvania, and by certain members of this house, reported as follows: The Committee is not prepared to recommend the adoption of any titles by bishops or the conferring upon them of any new power affording the purity of the Episcopal as it now exists, and submit the following proposed canon.

Individuals tried to carry them out, but did not succeed, as a man may fry to cut his throat, and be prevented by his friends, but a man cannot say he cut his throat because he tried to do it.

Individuals may commit treason, and be punished, and a large number of individuals may constitute a rebellion and be punished as traitors. States have no right to get out of the Union, and we opposed it, honestly, because we believed it to be wrong; and we have succeeded in putting down the rebellion. The power of blood has been spent, the right of the sword is crushed, and now we want to reconstruct the State Governments and have the power to do it. The State institutions are prostrated, laid out on the ground, and they must be taken up and adapted to the progress of events; this cannot be done in a moment. We are making very rapid progress, and I [illegible] sometimes cannot realize it; it appears like a dream.

We must not be in too much of a hurry; it is better to let them prostrate for three months than to force them to it; for if they go wrong, the power is in our hands and we can check them at any stage, for then they will oblige them to correct their errors; we must be patient. I have I did not expect to keep out all who were excluded from the amnesty, or even a large number of them, but I intended there should be cases for pardon, and so realize the enormity of the crime they had committed.

You could not have broached the subject of equal suffrage, at the North seven years ago, and we must remember that the changes at the South have been very rapid, and they have been obliged to accept measures in relation to it than the North has; we must give them time to digest a part, for we cannot expect such large difficulties to be assimilated in small doses at once. We must give them time to understand their new position.

I have nothing to conceal in these matters, and have no desire or willingness to take indirect courses to obtain what we want.

Our Government is strong and lofty structure, in searching for its foundation we find it rests on the broad basis of popular rights. The elective franchise is not a natural right, but a political right. I would exceed to the United States too much power, and also to a great consolidation of power in the central Government.

If I interfered with the vote in the rebel States, to dictate that the negro shall vote, I might do more harm than good. This was the purpose in Pennsylvania. Our only safety lies in allowing each State to control the right of voting by its own laws, and we have the power to control the rebel States, and if they do not obey the rebel, we have the army, and can control them by it, and, if necessary, by legislation also. If the general Government insists upon negro votes in the States, it may establish such rules as will restrict the vote to a small number of persons, and thus create a political despotism.

My position here is different from what it would be if I was in Tennessee.

There I should try to introduce negro suffrage gradually, first with those who had served in the army; those who could read and write, and perhaps a property qualification for others, say $250 or $300.

It would not do to let the negroes have universal suffrage now; it would breed a war of races.

There was a time in the Southern States when the slaves of large owners looked upon non-slaveowners because they did not own slaves; the larger the number of slaves the slaveholder owned, the prouder they were, and this has produced hostility between the mass of the whites and the slaveholders. The negroes, even from non-slaveholding whites against the negro, and from the negro upon the non-slaveholding whites.

The negro will vote with the late master whom he does not hate, rather than with the non-slaveholding white, whom he does hate. Universal suffrage would create another war, not against us, but a war of races.

Another thing. This Government is the freest and best on earth, and I feel sure it is destined to last; but to secure this, we must elevate and purify the ballot. I for many years contended at the South that slavery was a political weakness, but others said it was political strength. I still thought we gained three-fifths representation by it; I contended that we lost two-fifths.

If we had no slaves, the South would have had twelve Representatives more, according to the then ratio of representation. Congress apportions representation by States, not districts, and the State apportions by districts.

Many years ago, I moved in the Legislature that the apportionment of Representatives to Congress, in Tennessee, should be by qualified voters.

The apportionment is now fixed until 1872; before that time some change must be made for representation from population to qualified voters, North as well as South, and, in due course of time, the States, *without regard* to color, might extend the elective franchise to all, subject to certain mental, moral, or such other qualifications as might be determined by an enlightened public judgment.

Highly Interesting.

Sentence of Dr. Cobell—The Mexican Loan—Mr. Orr Elected Governor of South Carolina—Delegates to the Florida Convention—Gov. Parsons to be United States Senator from Alabama—The New Gold Certificates—Trial of the Winooski and Algonquin—Southern Delegates to Congress—Rebel General Cooper Missing—Prominent Rebels Pardoned—Internal Revenue Decision —Oaths of Amnesty Must be Stamped.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Dr. Cobell, the abortionist, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The *Commercial* says: One gentleman expressed the intention of taking all the Mexican loan as soon as it is in the market. It is understood that the agents of the loan have ascertained that the Government will not interfere in any way with the negotiations.

A Washington special to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Dispatches from Charleston advise the election of Orr for Governor.

Most of the delegates elected in Florida to the Convention are of a type similar to those chosen in Mississippi and North Carolina, of rebel tendency.

Advices from Alabama are certainly in favor of Gov. Parsons for United States Senator.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Many persons look upon the issue of gold certificates by the Treasury Department as a scheme to pay the interest on the five-twenties and sixes of 1881, in paper. The gold checks are simply certificates to be exchanged for gold, dollar for dollar, and are intended to relieve importers and others who have been required to handle hundreds of pounds of coin monthly, from a great portion of the risk and trouble. The largest denominations of notes will be made payable to the order of the gold depository, and will be expensively engraved after the plan of Durand's designs, thus defying alike the counterfeiter and the thief. They will receive the signatures of the Treasurer and Register here, and will be countersigned by the sub-Treasurer, Mr. Van Dyck, at New York.

At eleven o'clock to-day the steam log of the Winooski showed that her paddles had made, from five o'clock P. M yesterday to twelve M. to-day, 17,238 revolutions, while those of the Algonquin had made 16,61, or 625 more than the former. There is quite an improvement in the working of the Angonquin's engines.

Commodore Vanderbilt was again thrown from his carriage to-day, sustaining a slight injury. He will probably be able to resume his business to-morrow.

A special to the New York *Post* dated Washington, October 24th, says: Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, says he will not publish the list of investors in the name of any person claiming to be elected from a State that has been in rebellion. To do so, he says, would be deciding the most important questions before Congress, and, as eligibility of Southern members at the outset to vote upon the subject of their own recognition, and would end the controversy in their favor at once.

The *Herald* says the present whereabouts of Samuel Cooper, Sr., General in the rebel service, remains a mystery. He parted company with Jeff. Davis at Augusta, previous to the capture of the latter, and has not since been heard from.

The *Herald's* special says: Among the pardoned to-day was Dr. McDowell, of St. Louis, a secession newspaper contributor, at the beginning of the war; Bishop Polk's brother-in-law, Jo. Kemper, and Brigadier General Frost, of Camp Jackson, Missouri, notoriety, at the commencement of the rebellion, and ex-Congressman J. M. Curry of Alabama.

The *Times'* special says: The United States assessors at Atlanta, Ga., asks the commissioner of Internal Revenue whether certificates of office to the amnesty oath of ex-rebels should be stamped. The Commissioner decides that such certificate, whether the oath be taken before a civil or military officer, requires a stamp, which should be cancelled by the person taking the oath.

CONVENTION OF UNITED STATES ASSESSORS.

ALBANY, October 24.—The Convention of United States Assessors met in the Assembly Chamber this evening at 7 o'clock. About sixty assessors are in attendance from the States of New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and additional delegates will arrive to-morrow morning. Charles Hudson, of Massachusetts, was chosen temporary chairman, and Gen. Wm. H. Ludlow, of New Jersey, Vice President, and Henry W. Eastman, of New York Secretary. The following business was adopted immediately after organization:

Resolved, That the proceedings and deliberations of this Convention be confined to questions of practice immediately connected with the duties of assessors, and such suggestions as may be deemed expedient for the practical working of the law.

Resolved, That all assessors, and assistant assessors, deputy collectors, and also to assistant assessors in attendance to seats in the convention. Invitations were then extended to Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, A. Briggs, D. O. Whitman, chief clerk of the Revenue Bureau, and Messrs. David A. Wells, Stephen Colwell and S. S. Hayes, members of the United States Antidilution Assessing Board. Gov. Fenton and Senator Harris, to take seats in the convention.

Several other committees were appointed, to report Wednesday morning: On manufactures, on licenses, on incomes and enumerated articles, on general provisions of the law, on stamps and the best manner of determining them, on legacies and succession, on stamps and stamp duties, on gross receipts and earnings, on distilled spirits and fermented liquors. It is

The object and manner of conducting the proceedings of this Convention elicited quite a full and free discussion.

Letters were read from Commissioner Orton and Deputy Commissioner Rollins, approving the objects of the convention.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, read a circular proposed to be issued to manufacturers, embodying instructions as to the manner of preparing their monthly statements of manufactures and sales, and setting forth in detail the deductions allowed

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1865.

MR. BEECHER ON PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The political sermon, pronounced by HENRY WARD BEECHER, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening last, wherein President JOHNSON and his reconstruction policy are unreservedly indorsed, and a sketch of which will be found in our columns this morning, will cause a sensation throughout the country.

Mr. BEECHER is a radical leader who, while radical on nearly every political question, has never been accused of insanity. He generally has had a reason to give, wherein he has differed from WENDELL PHILLIPS and the class of impracticables of whom he is the leader. Nor is Mr. BEECHER indifferent to popular sentiment,—whereas Mr. PHILLIPS seeks always to go counter to it. Both of these orators have just spoken, and no observer of events could wish for more certain indications of the popular current than these two speeches.

The recent sharp-set articles in the *Independent*, wherein President JOHNSON and his policy were assailed without reason or measure, and which are attributed to Mr. BEECHER, influenced him to declare himself,—and he has done so in a manner that will go far to silence what opposition remained to the President. Of course we do not expect those who, with WENDELL PHILLIPS, have taken the ground of holding the Southern States as conquered Provinces, and of universal confiscation, will abandon their position. But the great mass of reasonable men are coming together in support of the policy of Mr. LINCOLN continued by President JOHNSON.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

There is an unfortunate tendency to a too rapid and loose generalization, we fear, when anything occurs in the churches, which is not to their credit, the faults of a few being attributed to the many or to the whole. We recollect that in the early period of the war, the churches of the North were complimented highly for the loyal tone which they at once assumed. The disloyalty exhibited in their Southern branches was held up as a *contrast*, as between black and white. Of late, however, there has appeared, in some of the public journals, a tendency to a less just, because a less discriminating, method of judgment. The linear and marked distinction between the loyal and the disloyal is thus, in a measure, superceded by a dingy and dirty color overlapping, if not overspreading the fair, white surface of the former.

We make these remarks in view of notices of the proceedings of the Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky, which has been agitated by the turbulent disloyalty of a few members, connected chiefly with the Presbytery of Louisville. The occasion was a document introduced by these men and signed, no doubt, by the whole squad, numbering twenty-three—twelve ministers and eleven laymen. This document was a "Declaration and testimony *against* certain acts of the last General Assembly," which met in Pittsburgh, and represented the whole Presbyterian church, Old School. It could not, therefore, be a sample of the sentiment prevailing in that church.

Neither were its positions approved by the Synod of Kentucky. The final action on this point is exhibited in the following deliverance:

"That the Synod express its disapprobation of the terms of this paper, and of the spirit and intent indicated on its face as looking to the further agitation of the church, if not its division at a time when great mutual forbearance is called for among brethren, to the end that we may have quietness and repose. Wherefore, the Synod of Kentucky, the Presbytery of Louisville in particular, and upon the Presbyteries and churches, ministers and people composing it, in the Lord, to forbear whatever tends to disturbance and alienation."

This was passed by a vote of 52 to 45.

The disturbing action of a few persons in the Synod of Kentucky, should not inure to the discredit of the church. The action of the General Assembly has been thought by some most loyal people, to be mistimed, but its indications of loyalty and of a disposition to unity cannot be mistaken.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The correspondence between Mr. ADAMS and Earl RUSSELL, relative to the depredations by Anglo-rebel pirates—a synopsis of which was received by the last steamer—does not leave the question in a promising shape. It is true that arbitration is yet deemed possible, nevertheless the explicit refusal to entertain the question of claim on the British Government, has been put on the record as broadly as the Earl could do it. In making the demand for indemnity, Mr. ADAMS, acting under the instructions of Mr. SEWARD, has performed his duty well,—and had our Secretary given less explicit instructions he would have fallen far short of the sentiment of this country. If the door of arbitration has really been closed, and the English Government has taken its sole ground of refusal, but two ways are open to this Government. One is to back out from the demand, the other is to enforce it. Just this appears to be the attitude in which the correspondence left the question,—hinging on the offer to submit the whole subject to arbitration, which RUSSELL seemingly, though we do not think definitively decided not to accept.

A BROAD HINT ABOUT MEXICO.

The Secretary of State knows, of course, more than any other man, about the Foreign relations of our Government, and he shows the evidence of being the proper man to know it; that he is not ostentatious of his knowledge, nor prone to prematurely publish it to the world. In his speech at Auburn, Mr. Seward's home and speaking ground, he gives an intimation that had much of reasonably significant meaning:

With whatever jealousy we may adhere to our inherited principles of avoiding entangling alliances with foreign nations, the republic must continue to exercise, as always before our civil war they did exercise, a just and beneficient influence in the international conduct of foreign states, particularly those which are near to us on this continent, and which are especially endeared to us by the adoption of republican institutions. That just influence of ours was impaired, as ought to have been apprehended by the American people, when they fell into the miseries of civil war. With the return of peace, it is coming back to us again, in greater strength than ever. I am sure that this important interest has not been lost sight of by the President of the United States for a single moment, and I expect that we shall see republican institutions, wherever they have been heretofore established throughout the American continent, speedily vindicated, renewed and invigorated.

This shows that these matters are not overlooked, while the Government is busy about other affairs. The prospect in the direction indicated, we do not understand to be darkened with any war clouds. Negotiation has accomplished greater acknowledgment of republicanism of their principles and institutions by arms was the fatal mistake of the French Republicans. Our nation has done better by awaiting the working of "just *influence*" on the future.

WHAT IF IT SHOULD?

The English journals occasionally refer to the possibility of the coal fields of that country being exhausted. It is a large storehouse to draw from, but the drafts are immense and constant. They say that if England should ever be dependent upon America for her supply and the quantity needed be the same as is now consumed, it would require twelve hundred vessels, of the capacity of the Great Eastern, to meet the necessities of transportation. Such a contingency may come. Some people have had "concern" about it already. But we can safely assure them that there is no danger of its occurring in their day, unless their longevity should happen to equal the antediluvian measure. English manufactures may decline before that day, and make the drafts on her coal mines less wasting to them. Who knows?

The same apprehensive class of persons have raised the anxious inquiry: What if the petroleum supply should fail? How could we get along without it? No more thrilling announcements of "striking ile;" no more new men springing up, like the materials of their greatness, from the oil wells; no more stock companies, distinguished only by their "surface indications." Whales scarce, hogs dear, whence shall our lamps be supplied? England in the cold, we in the dark, the chariot wheels of civilization will be reversed, and run the machine back to "chaos and old night!" But there is still hope for the timorous. Though the whalers should exterminate the whales, and the Shenandoah should gobble up the whalers, and the oil wells should share in the mortality of oil companies, yet we are not doomed to perpetual darkness. Gas, we believe, to be an inexhaustible article, in this world, and we have the more substantial article of *coal-oil* to fall back on, if all else should fail. Oil was found in cannel coal before it was drawn in quantities from the bowels of the earth. Twenty gallons or more can be got from a ton of coal. It can be made, with old-fashioned profit, and sold for ten cents a gallon. So they used to say, before the trade was overflowed by the abundant flood from the oil wells. Should this flood subside, the cannel coal beds can be tapped again.

PRESSURE AND PERSUASION.

Mr. SEWARD, in his late speech, which we gave in the COMMERCIAL, finely expresses the spirit of the restoration policy, by calling it a judicious mixture of pressure and persuasion. The history of the Government measures, since the close of the war, is replete with illustrations of this. Some points of the lately rebellious territory have required more of pressure by the hand of authority, others have yielded more promptly to persuasion. Where there has been any indication of a design to abuse unity and pervert privilege, whether in the matter of elections or in the treatment of the colored people, the wholesome pressure has been applied. And where there was the appearance of earnest and sincere purposes of conformity to the demands of the situation, the persuasion of circumstances and convictions has been allowed free play and scope. The coercion has been proportioned to supply the weakness of loyalty, and when voluntary loyalty indicated the backing of wisdom and vigor, its path has been cleared of all unnecessary impediments.

The only difference, therefore, between the reconstruction policy and the war policy, or the normal peace policy of the Government, consists in the different proportions in which pressure and persuasion are mixed, in the several conditions. In war, the lack of voluntary loyalty in the South required the heavy pressure of military force to its full extent; in peace, as before the rebellion, the persuasive power of law on the one hand and of conscientious loyalty on the other, exonerated the Government from the necessity of applying pressure. The mixed and, as yet, anarchical condition of the insurrectionary States demand, and the Government accordingly applies, the judicious mixture of pressure and persuasion, in bringing those States to their normal condition, under the Constitution of the United States.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.

What the capitalists of this country will think of the proposed Mexican loan, remains to be seen. In any event the bonds will never be less valuable than the rebel bonds, which British capitalists snapped at with such avidity. On the contrary, the principle in behalf of which they are issued is right, and sooner or later will triumph. The recent utterances of Mr. SEWARD, as they have been interpreted, are well calculated to incline capitalists, disposed to venture something, to look favorably on the loan,—and we should not be surprised should the Liberalists realize the entire amount for which they have issued proposals. The rate at which the loan is put on the market makes the interest twelve per cent. in gold, which the faith of the government (not strong just at present, it is true,) is pledged to pay semi-annually, in New York. As additional security, valuable lands are pledged. But it is in the success of the Liberal cause that the real security consists. Perhaps capitalists can be found who will conclude that by putting a few millions more with the twelve million loan, with which to drive Maximilian out, they will be able to make a good speculation. We should not wonder a particle.

TRAM-ROAD.

We have expected for a long time that some one would broach the proposition to have tram-road tracks laid in the principal streets of the city, especially in those where much heavy transportation is continually passing. It is noticed by every one how the drivers of all kinds of vehicles avail themselves of the tracks laid for the street cars, and how smoothly carriages and heavy wagons pass along when the wheels are brought upon these plain surfaces. The slight difficulty of getting on them and off, is reckoned as nothing, compared with the jolting and jarring over rough pavements. A person that sets any value on his vehicle or his team or his own bones, will prefer to leave the track every ten rods, if necessary, rather than drive the whole distance over the boulders of the pavement.

In an economical point of view, we imagine, it would be a saving to the city. The repair of pavements is a constant and heavy expense. It is mainly the wheels of the heavy carts and wagons, and not the hoofs of horses, which tear out the paving stones. And if the laying of tram-tracks should involve a heavy expenditure, a slight addition to the usual charge for the license of vehicles would be sufficient to meet it, and the saving of wear and tear to wagons and carriages and the expediting of motion would make such addition set lightly on the owners.

Two such tracks would be sufficient in almost any of our streets. A few might require three. One would be enough for the greater proportion. Some would do as they are.

THE POPULAR CURRENT.

The current of popular sentiment, of intelligent public opinion, and of deliberate conviction as to President JOHNSON and his policy, is unmistakable. Men have looked at it, watched him closely, weighed all his utterances, informed themselves as to the fitness of things—and on all hands, the leading minds of the country,—not only the politicians but the Christian statesmen of the land,—are ranging themselves on the side of the President, as the able, unselfish, faithful successor and devoted follower of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

More About the President's Views.

The substance of President Johnson's remarks on the subject of reconstruction in the Southern States, during a recent private interview with him, is given with the President's approval, by Major George L. Stearns, of Massachusetts. The President, in reply to the remark that the Democrats claimed that he had gone over to them, intimated that the Democratic party had discovered that he was in advance of it, and that it was now trying to come up to his standard, and he hoped it would succeed in doing so. He re-enunciated his doctrine that, notwithstanding the so-called secession of certain States, they were never out of the Union, but that by their rebellious course they have forfeited their civil government, to reconstruct the machinery of which as soon as practicable he considers the chief duty of the time. This, he says, cannot be done in a moment; but such great and happy progress is being made in it that the results sometimes appear to him like a dream. He did not expect to forever deprive of their former civil rights even a majority of those who were excluded in the amnesty proclamation; but he intended that they should sue for pardon, and thus realize the enormity of their crime. He is in favor of allowing those negroes who have served in the army, those who can read and write, and those who own property to vote. He never can deny man in this country long any civil right for which he is well fitted. I the negro can be proven fit for the office, or the holding of property, he will not long be kept out of it. As a point of transition, a property qualification might be accepted—not as final, but as a transitory measure. Nor do I believe that this nation would put guns into the hands of 150,000 negroes, and then deny them the right to vote. I believe with Sherman, that a man who has carried a musket has a right to carry a ballot. Let us have this

FOR A BEGINNING.

Let those who have fought our battles have the right to vote, and I would like to see the Democrat, the man who can look this black hero in the face and say he is not fit to vote. He himself is not fit to vote. Some people say, "Are we never to hear the

LAST OF THE NEGRO?"

We have heard nothing but negro since the day of our birth. Well, why don't you suppress him? I tell you you've got to rise and sup on negro until you do him justice. When you do he'll sink away from causes, conventions or parties; but unless you do he'll haunt you, he'll haunt you here and there, until a blacker than he haunts you hereafter. God's world is a world of work; if you would eat, work, and them if you would rest, die and rise to a higher sphere, to the industry of God himself. There is no higher, nobler duty than that of work, and of all work that which elevates a fellow-man is the dearest, the sweetest, the most divine. Let us then together, and with noticeable unanimity—with trust in God and trust in each other—accept the unty that lies plain before us, and to the best of our God-given ability do it, and do it with our might.

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Is the greatest appetizer ever known—it not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.

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Is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated and in a low state of formation of blood.

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GREAT POLITICAL SERMON.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON RECONSTRUCTION.

His Unqualified Indorsement of President Johnson.

Forbearance and Kindness for the South—They Must Regulate Negro Suffrage Themselves—Northern Interference Discountenanced—We Must Have Confidence in their Loyal Professions—Their Self-Respect Must Not be Offended.

[From the New York Times, of Monday.]

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher gave an elaborate exposition of his views on the present political situation, at his church last night, an immense audience sitting packed compactly until nearly 10 o'clock. It had been intimated to Mr. Beecher that articles condemnatory of President Johnson and the policy of the Administration, which were attributed to him throughout the country, were doing damage to the cause he has at heart, and inasmuch as he did not write the articles, it was deemed proper that he should place himself right upon the record. How he did it the following sketch of

THE SERMON

Plainly indicates.

Taking his text from the Book of Samuel, where the Prophet narrates the relaking of the ark, and closes by saying "Thus far the Lord hath helped us," Mr. Beecher proceeded substantially as follows:

For twenty years the ark had been removed from Israel and was in captivity. It was then recovered with signal victory and the Prophet Judge of Israel declared "thus far the Lord hath helped us." It was a devout recognition of the dependence of the people upon the Lord and a suggestion that it would ever be well for them to lean upon the arm that had secured to them the victory. If ever the people had occasion to say this this people has now. And this word Ebenezer is a hopeful view of the future as well as a recognition of God's hand in the past. It is the duty of Christian men above all others to consider this. Our difficulties are not over to be sure, but what are they in comparison with those of four years past, of three years after, or even of a little later on when the horizon has been thick with troubles, and there had been no statesman who could solve the questions in advance, although one by one they have been settled and passed behind us. And so for the future. We do not need a prophet's glass to sweep the whole horizon, but reverently to trust that He who has been our help in times gone by will be our deliverance in times to come. Despondency is ingratitude and hope is God's worship. We need the correspondent duty of

GOOD WILL TO MEN.

Nothing but than a generous and trustful spirit to those who have been in error can crown our victories. I have hitherto been persistent in opposing wrong, and I now desire to be early in extending the hand of fellowship. When the crime of slavery blotted our fair page, charity was a mistake and forgiveness was in favor of slavery. Now things are changed; the cause of human liberty is identified with the cause of our own liberty and duty, as it is my pleasure, to plead on large measure of good will and love towards all men. In the first place, we cannot expect those who have been struck by this insanity to get over in an hour their life long prejudices and beliefs. And while we are on this subject citizens and brethren, I would remember that convalescence is sometimes longer in its than the disease, and men who, like Saul, were born and despoiled by fierce, relentless war cannot, in a moment, change. Nor are we to expect them to give up their favorite leaders. Even on the scaffold, because prominent men at the South are pardoned, when they abandon their former theory of secession. I would not respect them if they did. It is enough that the fact of Union from this time on and they can have their fair trial. Let them alone. Theories, duty and theories and doctrines cannot make a durable citizen. I expect them to retain their theories, but to accept the facts.

Nor is it right to distrust their professions. It is said they lack candor and honesty, but we must act as they please. How do you expect to prevent them? Some where men must be believed and trusted. What guarantees would you have? Would you accept the utter destruction of slavery is the best guarantee. Why was the North valid and strong and healthful? Because it practiced freedom and the doctrines of liberty. Our theories were better, but perhaps not our practices. They were made to be so that they are by false theories of political economy. Slavery is another name for a kingdom antagonistic to human rights, and the practices of slavery perpetuate and foster them. The necessity of their institutions clothed with the necessities of our institutions. Now that slavery is destroyed, the

CAUSE OF SECESSION

Is destroyed. Once let these heathen laws be destroyed, and the whole ground of the war is taken away. There will then be no cause for collision. I want guarantees for some time, and the best I believe to be the effectual destruction of slavery.

Is it is said that the South should be humbled before it is received back. So far from that, I want to save the

SELF-RESPECT OF THE SOUTH.

And he is the wisest statesman who can carry them through this trouble without loss of their self-respect. I would go as far as I could consistently with honor, and let them come back to the full rights of manhood and citizenship. Oh, how they have suffered; peeled, scarred wailing for them who have perished in the service of a cause which itself has perished. And do you say let them be still further humiliated. Oh, my brother, you know not what manner of spirit it is you are. I am very glad that the foremost of our anti-slavery men have been pleading for less rigid measures and a generous sympathy for their old time antagonists. Let the true men find the southern heart, and let traitors be ignored by both parties. I was pained by the many criticisms I saw in the papers

UPON GEN. LEE.

When he was made President of a Southern college. In an hour of great weakness he committed himself to the cause of rebellion. Since that time, however, he has acted as well became him. He has not granted that he conscientiously believed in the cause of the South, we must admit that he has given the strongest proof of unnecessary violence; and when he laid down his sword who could be more modest, more quiet, more honorable than he? And when he was called to the Presidency of the college I was glad to see him take it. He needed to do something to support himself and his criticisms made by our papers were as ungenerous as they were unfair. I believe that the young men who shall come under his influence will be well drilled in duty, and I am heartily glad he obtained the position. The

TWO GREAT QUESTIONS

Now unfolding are practical policies are: First, The admission of Southern States to their participation of the administration of national government; and second, the standing of the rights of the black man. It is best for us that restoration should at once commence. It is part of our belief that all men should partake actively in the maintenance of civil affairs, but the precedent qualifications should be made of course. The one prime cause of our difficulty should be done away with. States should be conditioned upon the restoration of slavery. Communities should not be permitted to take part in the Government until so organized that they cannot destroy it. They must swear never again to attempt to destroy us. Then they should only declare their act of secession null and void, but do quite false and heretical. They should also establish the

RIGHTS OF THE FREEDMAN,

To work when, where, and as much as he pleases; to be made the equal of all other men before a court and in the eye of the law. He should have the protection of the law, and have as ready access to the courts as any other man. I hold also, that he should have and had the suffrage, because it is a natural right. He has the right to make the laws which govern him, and to determine the magistrates under which he lives. He has a right to be a citizen, because he is a man. I think it would have saved the land trouble if these rights had been given to the freedmen. This does not make

HIM A SOCIAL EQUAL.

Do you suppose that a newly-landed Irishman become my social equal? Do I rush into his arms at once and talk him up to be my social equal? How absurd to say that because I claim these rights for the black man I therefore must like him. I confess I am so thoroughly under the influence of longstanding prejudice, that I have never felt the slightest inclination to marry a black woman; nor do I think it well that any sort of intermarriage between the races should be sanctioned or permitted. But of these Southern men, how impatient they are at the least misconception! They are never opposed to practical

MISCONSTRUCTION.

Down there. Their blood is scattered all over their plantations. We have said this should never be; that it is to be, let it be under the law of wedlock. These things are simply preposterous and are not worth serious consideration. These things granted, all difficulty would be ended. Without them troubles will arise and they will mainly affect the South. These four million men are at the South, and if there are uprisings and difficulties they will be there, not here. I do not know what the

PRESIDENT'S MIND IS,

If indeed, he knows it himself. Much complaint has been made of his reticence, but I confess that I think his reticence admirable in one who has nothing to say. In his answer to North Carolina's delegation—South Carolina that before she was received again into the family sends her advice to Washington, and suggests to the President what he should say, would do, how and when—(the President) said we must be practical in our efforts, and I think his course is eminently wise, and we have never had a man in the Presidential chair who has proven himself more wise in the solution of *questions brought to him than President Johnson*. I think his leaving of these questions to Congress eminently wise and much better than would be the Executive practice of deciding for himself, and by himself alone. But in regard to criticism and advice, I don't think we are so very free from censure. *When a black man can ride in the cars, when property can appear in court, property, can attain to the full stature of citizenship here, we may turn to the lecturing of our brethren.* But I confess that if I want to advise them, I should speak very mildly, because if they should ask me in what state I was born, I should be compelled, in conscience to admit that it was the loyal State of Connecticut.

Let me express my gratitude to God that He had appointed to us in our forethought, and almost without our knowledge, *a man singularly fitted to take up the work where his martyred predecessor left it. Thus far I cannot lay my hand upon an act which does not seem just, fitting and most wise. With a clear eye, a skilful hand, he has gone on wearing most decently the robe which was to cover the entire brotherhood of the States of the Union.* The extraordinary unanimity in the nation, in respect to him, is most gratifying. We who voted for him and made him our Vice-President, of course, are proud of him, but what must fills my heart with gratitude, and in my ungrudging and grateful prayer and thanksgiving, is the complete conversion of our enemies who opposed him at the date of his election, with such virulence and spite. Let us, however, be charitable, let us hope and even pray that this sudden conversion may be genuine, and that they will never backslide. In regard to the President, our President, the country's President, I think he believes that all measures for the relief of the blacks, must have the cordial assent and countenance of the South. We here cannot aid them; they are at arm's length, and it is not wise for the

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

to attempt to regulate their affairs. *The laws and interests of the Government and of ourselves will grave of no avail if they are not healthful and appreciated by the people of the South.* Oaths and obligations won't help the matter, and if President Johnson is waiting for the adoption of these plans by the people of the South, he is acting with characteristic prudence and sagacity. A colored man's testimony is to be taken, like any one else's, for what it is worth; but let it be taken for that. I thank God the President is a Southern man; *he's just the man we want, if we are going to reconstruct.* You can't manage the hearts as you can bricks and mortar. No New England man could do as well as Mr. Johnson, although he might know more. He of the South, he knew them, and will, I know, do more for them them than any one else. Now is the winning time: the time to make by affection; on the whole,

I BELIEVE IN HIM.

I never was more surprised than at Mr. Bial's late speech. This acute, ingenious man proposes to take four millions of men by the hair, tear them up by the roots and send them out of the country. It is possible to take wandering tribes of Indians from place to place, but the African is entirely different—as is the vine from a bamboo. The Indian grows straight as a bamboo; the African, like a vine, embraces and entwines about every body he can. What the South needs is labor. Is this a time, when the South is asking all creation for workingmen, to take away the acclimated, accustomed negroes, and put them away in the Western country? It is a question more absurd than any ever asked outside of a lunatic asylum. Maryland says at this time of day, "Shall we speak, sneak out or what?" is not contemptible; by no means act like men." Our hearts, I say, should be turned toward *all* our people. Give money, clothes and education to the whites—yes, and to the colored people. We are to carry the Church, the Common School and the Academy to all the States, and to all the people of all the country. Laws can't make men—you may call the negro all the pretty names in the world, but unless they are intelligent, industrious, and devoted to labor, as are the people of this part of the country, they won't be one whit better off than now. We never can deny man in this country long any civil right for which he is well fitted. I the negro can be proven fit for the office, or the holding of property, he will not long be kept out of it. As a point of transition, a property qualification might be accepted—not as final, but as a transitory measure. Nor do I believe that this nation would put guns into the hands of 150,000 negroes, and then deny them the right to vote. I believe with Sherman, that a man who has carried a musket has a right to carry a ballot. Let us have this

FOR A BEGINNING.

Let those who have fought our battles have the right to vote, and I would like to see the Democrat, the man

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA Express and Exchange Company,

84 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Freight and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.

California Coupons bought or collected.

Collections made and commissions executed in the Pacific States.

Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.

Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London issued to travelers, exchangable for Circular Letters payable in all parts of Europe.

Persons going abroad will find this the most convenient as well as *the safest* way of providing themselves with funds.

Also, Letters of Credit on our San Francisco house, for which they will issue Circular Letters payable at any of our offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco and all accessible points in the Pacific States.

California and Nevada Mining and other Stocks bought and sold on Commission by telegraph.

je21-6m WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PITTSBURGH LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

HARRY STONER & CO., PROPR'S,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 54 FIFTH STREET.

(Adams' Express Office.) Calls can be left at the following places: Central Dining Saloon, opposite Union Depot; Rush House, corner Canal and Liberty streets; J. H. Hilderman's, Wood street; C. H. Super's Drug Store, corner Penn and St. Clair sts.

BRANCH OFFICES.

Gardner's Drug Store, Butler street, Lawrenceville.

J. T. Semple's News Depot, Federal street, Allegheny.

At the branch offices parties will be put up for goods to go by connecting express to all parts of the United States and Canada. Baggage checks can be left and the baggage lifted and conveyed to all parts of the cities and boroughs of Lawrenceville and Birmingham.

oct14-2w MW&F

BOARDING.

Three or four gentlemen, or a gentleman with lady, may find a comfortable room, with good boarding, at No. 73 Sandusky street, Allegheny. oc23-3t

WINDOW GLASS.

100 boxes double strength City Glass, assorted sizes, on hand and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON,
Corner Liberty and Irwin streets

oc25

FOR SALE.

1 Oil Still, capacity 15 barrels.
2 Boilers, 32 in. 14 ft.
5 Boilers, 32 in. 16 ft.

D. F. AGNEW & CO.,

Boiler Works, corner Carson and Butler streets, Ninth Ward. oc21

A BIG OIL STRIKE—

By Thompson, Ormes & Co., and which has been long looked for.

FIFTY BARRELS PER DAY

Was struck on the 19th, at the depth of 618 feet, on Island Run, Smith's Ferry, Pa. oct24-3t

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves under the firm of KEIL & RITCHART, for the

GRAIN, PRODUCE, FEED and COMMISSION BUSINESS, at Nos. 281 and 283 Liberty street.

P. KEIL,
J. F. RITCHART.

October 21, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE PETRONA OIL COMPANY,
Philadelphia, October 6th 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

to the stockholders of the Petrona Oil Company, that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Petrona Oil Company will be held at their office, No. 524 Walnut street, rooms No. 21 and 22, on WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the special purpose of reducing the capital stock of the said Company from five hundred thousand dollars to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

HENRY L. ELDER,
ALEX. A. REBETT,
J. H. RILEY.

oct11-18-25

STEAM GUAGES, &c.

ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guage. Eastman's and other approved Guages.

Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount.

Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.

CHARLES MAGGI,
my2-ly-M,W&F Agent for the above, 113 Third st.

CANVASSERS WANTED

FOR A

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Apply to WILLIAM P. ROBB,
oct28-3t No. 93 Diamond street, near Grant.

100 BARRELS

SUPERIOR

LUBRICATING OIL,

For sale cheap, by LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.,
No. 6 Wood street.
October 23, 1865. oct23-3t

50 DRUMS CAUSTIC SODA.

100 tons Soda Ash.
10 " Sal Soda, and all Chemicals for Glass Manufacturers and Oil Refiners. For sale by

COLHOUN & EDWARDS.
38 Wood street, under St. Charles Hotel.
oct18-2w

F. SELLERS & CO.,

PORK PACKERS,

Curers of extra sugar-cured hams, and

Manufacturers of Lard Oils,

Corner Penn and Wayne streets, *PITTSBURGH, PA.*
se16 4m

H. L. YOUNG,

Architect and Superintendent,

Office 126 Fourth street,

PITTSBURGH.

Plans and specifications furnished, estimates made, &c., &c. oct6-1m

APPLES.

200 Barrels Green Apples

Just received and for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD,
Pittsburgh, October 20, 1865. oc21

FINE LUBRICATING OIL.

50 BBLS. LUBRICATING OIL,

A very fine quality, equal to the Smith Ferry oil, and superior article for machinery, for sale by

LITTLE, HARDY & PATTON,
Nos. 112 and 114 Second street.
October 21, 1865 oc21-1f

75 DRUMS CAUSTIC SODA.

75 CASKS SODA ASH.

25 CASKS SAL SODA.

At New York rates, freight added.

On hand and to arrive. For sale by

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
oct9-3m 63 Wood street.

DUNSEATH & CO.,

56 Fifth street.

AGENTS

For all the different grades of

AMERICAN WATCHES.

Particular attention paid to the getting up of Gold Cases, with enameled designs. oct6

TO STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

Judson's Patent Governors and Patent Valves Combined

Are admitted to be much the best Governor of Steam Engines in use. The principal engine builders in this country are now placing them upon their engines. We have taken the agency for the sale of them in this county, and will keep a stock on hand, and sell to the trade at Judson's List Prices, which is less than the same can be made for. Engines built by us, as they are of the most perfect workmanship and construction. We will warrant every Governor to give satisfaction, or refund the money.

Davis & Phillips,

No. 110 Water and 104 First sts.

WM. LADLAY.....OWEN BYRNE.

READY-MADE

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS,

FROM $35 00 TO $45 00.

BUSINESS SUITS,

FROM $35 00 TO $50 00.

Made in the latest style and finest material.

NO. 52 ST. CLAIR ST.,

WM. LADLAY & CO.

oct14

PRODUCE.—

50 bbls. Green Apples;
2 " Flaxseed;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja25 Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR

sale by JAMES BOWN.
lyr 136 Wood street.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged **ten cents per line.** *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* **forty cents.**

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—A situation as clerk, private secretary, or to attend a gentleman traveling. No objection to go to any part of the world. Address X. Y. Z., office of Commercial. oc25-1t

WANTED—A Journeyman Shoemaker, within 100 miles of Pittsburgh, in Ohio. Wages from $2 50 to $2 50 for calf-skin boots, pegged and sewed. None but first-class mechanics need apply. Address H. BRINKER, Alliance, Ohio. oct2-1t

WANTED—A Situation as Bookkeeper or clerk, by a young man, (German,) who can come well recommended. Address W. L., Commercial office. oct4-2t

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—To Rent—A Store, on Fifth, Market or Wood streets. State terms and location. Address W. M., Commercial office. oc21-3t

WANTED—A good house for a good tenant,—Allegheny preferred. Address C. Commercial office. oct6-tf

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A Good Cook wanted immediately at the Red Lion Hotel, St. Clair street. oc24-2t

WANTED—An energetic young man who understands Broom Making, can hear of something good by addressing "A," this office. oct21-1f

WANTED—CANVASSERS.

WANTED—Great chance for agents—What the people want—the STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WAR, complete in one large volume of over 1000 pages, splendidly illustrated with over 150 fine portraits of Generals, battle scenes, maps and diagrams. This work has no rival, is a candid, impartial, complete, authentic and reliable history of the war. It contains reading matter equal to three large octavo volumes. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. oct24-14t*w3m

WANTED—Agents to Canvass the new steel engravings of Woman's Mission, Lincoln Family, Early Days of Washington, &c. Photograph Cartes de Visite of Allen's Pictures, at greatly reduced prices. Special terms to disabled soldiers. Send for Catalogue with terms, &c. JOHN DAINTY, Publisher, 15 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oc23-3t

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—$10 to $50 a Day—Men to engage in a pleasant and paying business, to give us a call. Parties going South or West will do well to call on us before leaving the city. The capital required is from $25 to $50, and pays from $10 to $50 a day. An examination of the business, the cost, the demand, the sales and profits, will set skeptics at defiance, and capitalists to rushing in. Do you wish to do a large business on a small capital? here is a chance. The results are equal to those of a large capital in common business giving you a pleasant, paying and permanent business, suited to the times. TILDEN & CO., No. 60 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. oct7-tf

WANTED—Agents to Sell "The Political Manual," giving Political History of the United States, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Articles of Confederation, Lives of all the Presidents, with good portrait of each; also of General Grant, brief history of the thirty-five States, Electoral votes for each election, statistics, proclamations, Past and Present, &c. &c. Every voter should have a copy. A rare chance given to agents. English edition, $1 25. German, $1 50. Sample copies sent free on receipt of price. Address ASHER & ADAMS & KENWORTHY, Cleveland, Ohio. se30-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR ONE WEEK.

INCREDIBLE.

Yard wide French Chintzes at 31c, worth 50c, and plenty of them, at

BARKER & CO.'S,
59 Market street.

IMPROBABLE.

The best of other kinds of Prints at 25c, and others at 18½c, at BARKER & CO.'S, 59 Market street.

Hardly Possible,

Yet true—yard wide long cloth Shirting at 31c, worth 50c.

IS IT SO?

We are selling the choicest and best Delaines at 31c; can't be bought elsewhere at less than 37c. Call and see if it is so. BARKER & CO.'S, 59 Market street. And remember we have a large assortment of patterns at that.

Hard to Believe.

A good Coburg, extra wide, can be sold at 37c; get it if it is so, as you will find, by calling at BARKER & CO.'S, 59 Market street. And we have all colors, too.

HARDER STILL.

That good new styles of Dress Goods can be sold at 25c per yard, if you doubt, call at BARKER & CO.'S, 59 Market street.

Don't Believe It?

Well, then, call and see if we are not selling as good an Alpaca at 31c as you can buy elsewhere at 50, and as good quality for 50c as you have been buying for 75c and $1 00.

MORE WONDERFUL STILL.

Some fifty styles Dress Goods reduced from 75, 62½ and 50c to 37½ and 25c, at BARKER & CO.'S, 59 Market street.

CAN IT BE?

Good country barred Flannel at 66c; good white Flannel at 31c; extra do. at 50c; real Shaker, 55c; worth 75; Shaker, extra heavy, 35c, worth 75; good all wool Flannels, 25c; extra quality all wool, 50c; all other Flannels cheap in proportion.

Cheap as the Rest.

Blankets, all kinds, for $2 50 to $15 00 the pair. These are cheap enough,

BARKER & CO.'S,

59 MARKET STREET.

EVERYTHING ELSE IN PROPORTION.

Remember the number, 59 Market street, between Third and Fourth streets. oc21

Time and Distance Indicator,

[Copyright secured.]

Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

DUNSEATH & CO.,

JEWELERS,

56 Fifth street,

Opposite Masonic Hall.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

Liberty White Lead!

Liberty White Lead!

TRY I

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1865.

Dramatic and Musical Miscellany.

The three theatres of Cincinnati last week were nightly thronged to witness the performances of Hackett, Laura Keene, M lle Zoe. This week, Mr. Jas. E. Murdoch occupies the stage at Pike's Opera House, and Jennie Hight is the star at Wood's Theatre. The *Commercial*, in speaking of Mr. Murdoch's return to the stage and prospectively of his engagement at Pike's, says:—The box-sheets for the week present pretty much the same appearance as they do on the eve of a season of Italian opera. No effort has been needed to secure this fitting result. It is a quiet but lasting homage to a noble-hearted man, no less than a tribute to his standing as an actor. It is a type of the regard felt in all patriotic communities for one of the heroes of the war, who gave to his country much of all that man holds precious—time, treasure, his own flesh and blood. One of the first to devote his energies to suppressing the rebellion, Mr. Murdoch is one of the very last to return to the former pursuits. No matter what may come after, his re-entrance is the event of the dramatic season in this city. It will be marked by an ovation in which affection for the man will overshadow admiration for the artist, though the latter be as hearty and unfeigned as of old. Mr. Murdoch has selected a round of sterling comedies for the week, such as "Wild Oats," "School for Scandal," "Wine Works Wonders," and "Much Ado About Nothing." To-night, as already announced, he plays Rover, in the delicious comedy "Wild Oats," a *role* he has made his own. He will have a glorious reception; such a one as no mere actor ever met, and which could not be evoked by the loftiest intellectual genius alone.

Grau's Italian Opera Troupe will open this season at Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, in a few weeks. A European biography of M'lle Lucca, the prima donna of the troupe, says that she is the daughter of a poor Viennese Jew, named Kasch, and that she was singing in the streets of Vienna about twenty years ago, when her remarkable voice attracted the attention of Karl Formes, the renowned basso, and, at his suggestion, Count Baifi caused a musical education to be given to her. She is rather *petite*, but remarkably beautiful, and her eyes are distinguished for their great brilliancy. She was one of the most admired performers at a concert recently given by the Dowager Empress of Austria, the haughty and intellectual Archduchess Sophia, at the palace at Ischl, that most select and aristocratic of European watering places.

Mr. Ullman, now in Europe, announces the third and last season of his Patti concerts, in the course of which he intends to visit Berlin, *en route* for Warsaw, St. Petersburg and Moscow. The concerts will commence in Berlin, at the saloon of the Musical Academy, on the 17th of next month, with Carlotta Patti, Vieuxtemps, Alfred Patti and M. Jael, pianist. Duyschock and Kontsky are also engaged, besides several other less distinguished *artistes*, and as the prices are quite moderate (from fifty cents to a dollar and a half) the entertainment given by the enterprising American manager will no doubt be numerously attended.

The Philadelphia theatres, like those of Pittsburgh, are enjoying an uninterrupted run of large and remunerative audiences. At Mrs. Drew's Arch Street Theatre, Barney Williams and wife are in the second week of a very successful engagement. Mrs. D. P. Bowers has just concluded a brilliant engagement of six weeks duration at the Walnut, and is succeeded this week by Peter Richings and his daughter Caroline. The New Chestnut has been running the spectacles of "Monte Cristo" and "Angel of Midnight," to good houses, which will be withdrawn for the engagement of Lucille Western, to commence Monday evening next.

A young New York lawyer was ejected from Wallack's Theatre for improper behavior, and appealed to the courts, which settled this principle—an important one for young men to consider. The court decided that an individual on entering an assemblage surrendered a good deal of his personal liberty; that it was a part of his contract to keep perfectly quiet; that the right of an audience to forbid silence was as distinct as that of an individual to personal liberty; and that any unnecessary infringement of it could no properly be taken cognizance of in the one case as in the other.

Max Strakosch's Italian Opera Troupe, composed of forty artists, are now in Detroit, from whence they go to Chicago. They commence a brief season at Henderson's Theatre in this city on the 6th of November.

The Campbell & Castle English Opera Troupe are very popular in Chicago, where they are now performing at the Academy of Music.

Lawrence Barrett, the popular young tragedian, is playing "Rosedale" to crowded houses at the St. Louis Theatre.

Madame Methua Scheller is playing at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo, in which city she is a great favorite.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that rusty, dead appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a true brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. A. T. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer, Dundas Basin, C. W., and 5 & 6 College Place, New York. Wholesale Agts.

oc23-1y

DISSOLUTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership between MICHAEL O'HARA, A. C. SCHULZ and J. H. ROBINSON was dissolved on the 30th day of September, 1865, so far as relates to the said A. C. Schulz. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged, at No. 6 Smithfield street, where the business will be continued by the said M. O'Hara and J. H. Robinson, under the firm of O'HARA & ROBINSON. MICHAEL O'HARA,

A. C. SCHULZ,
J. H. ROBINSON.

oc27-6w

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of STEEL & BAILEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN D. BAILEY, who continues the business, is duly authorized to settle the outstanding accounts of said firm.

THOMAS STEEL.
JOHN D. BAILEY.

In retiring from the firm of STEEL & BAILEY, I cordially recommend my late partner to the patronage of our former friends and customers.

THOMAS STEEL.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
(Successor to Steel & Bailey,)
Stock Broker and Real Estate Agent.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Office, Wilkins' Hall, Pittsburgh. oc23

AT EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,

Just Received,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES;
LACE GOODS AND RUFFLINGS;
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS;
BONNET, NECK AND SASH RIBBONS;
EXTRA SILK BELTING—full line;
PLAID VELVET RIBBONS;
VELVET RIBBONS—all colors;
VELVET EDGE, SCARLET and BLACK VELVET WHIPS;
RIBBONS;
NEW STYLE HAT VEILS—full assortment;
THREAD AND LACE VEILS;
BEAD ORNAMENTS AND S[illegible];
BEAD AND SILK BUTTONS;
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS;
Full line FURNISHING GOODS for Ladies and Gents;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
FULL LINE HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
FINE ASSORTMENT ZEPHYRS AND YARNS;
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS GENERALLY AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. H. EATON,

NO. 17 FIFTH ST.

oc27

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

94 WOOD STREET,

Third House above Diamond Alley.
oc25 PITTSBURGH

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS.

Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in the city. OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.

Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY

SPENCER & McKAY,

Malsters & Brewers

OF

ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

TREES, VINES, &c.

Our fall catalogue of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

Evergreens, Grape Vines, Green-house Plants &c., is ready, and will be mailed to all who apply. Address JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

se6-2awtm Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINE DOUBLE BARR'D SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greenor, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by JAMES BOWN,

y6 126 Wood street.

WHEAT

Red Winter and Spring, in store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
oc31 357 Liberty street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Third night of the young American tragedian

EDWIN ADAMS,

Who will personate the crooked-back tyrant,

DUKE OF GLOSTER.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,

Shakspeare's great five-act tragedy of

RICHARD III.,

Or, THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELDS.

Richard, Duke of Gloster.....Edwin Adams.

TENNYSON CLUB

LECTURES.

At the request of many, the Lecture Committee of the Tennyson Club have consented to issue a limited number of COURSE TICKETS for the season of 1865-66. The list of lecturers for the coming season comprise the names of

Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
Rev. HENRY S. GILES,
JAMES E. MURDOCH,
Rt. Rev. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS,

And others. A course of twelve lectures will be given from the first of November next.

GEORGE THOMPSON, the great English Commoner, will deliver two lectures before the club on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, November 6 and 7.

Mr. Thompson will lecture only for the Tennyson Club.

Season Tickets, $3 00. Now for sale at the principal Book, Music and Drug Stores.

Reserved seats will be held at all lectures for holders of season tickets, without extra charge.

GEORGE T. VANDOREN,
oc23-2w President.

NOTICES.

TO PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURERS—A competent person, with several years experience as a traveling agent and salesman, now establishing a commission business in Chicago, wishes to obtain an agency for the sale in that market of some Pittsburgh manufactured goods. Entirely satisfactory arrangements will be made, and references exchanged. Address, for one week, A. B., Box 404, Pittsburgh Postoffice, stating where an interview can be had. oc23-3t

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

I have this day associated GEORGE S. FOSTER, M. D., with me in the practice of

Homeopathy and Surgery.

Our friends and patrons will find us at all hours prepared to attend all calls, at No. 294 Penn street.

C. M. DAKE, M. D

October 7, 1865.—oc9-3m

OAKLAND PARK, September 18, 1865.

NOTICE,

TO HORSEMEN, OR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE.

Good horses for saddle or harness always on hand, and of the very best blood, for sale. Call and see for yourselves.

se19-tf H. B. VANVOORHIS.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office, No. 34 Fifth street, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1865,

From 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

oct4-td HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK SKATING CLUB

Stockholders are hereby notified that an assessment of

FORTY (40) PER CENT. OF THE CAPITAL STOCK

has been levied, payable at the office of the Treasurer, by order of the Board of Managers, on or before the 31st instant. N. McCLARREN, Treasurer.

oc10-td 85 Market street.

GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY OF OHIO.

Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Working Fund.....25,000.
Par value of each Share.....1.00.

Office, No. 129 Fourth street.

JOHN R. CONDREY, President.
JOHN CROFT, Secretary and Treasurer. oct4-1m

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.	
WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN B. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
J. F. KIRKPATRICK,	H. HANSON LOVE,
JOHN GLYDE,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary. WM. BAGALEY, President.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.	
WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, JR.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HERSAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, JR.
SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
HON. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS,
S. M. KIER.	

dec2

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

R. MILLER, JR., PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.

Office, No. 99 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by pro mptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.	
R. MILLER, Jr.	ANDREW ACKLEY,
JAMES McCAULEY,	ALEX. HERSPERGER,
NATH'L HOLMES	DAVID M. LONG,
ALEX. NIMICK,	REES J. THOMAS,
WM. H. FORSYTHE,	CHARLES J. CLARKE,
THOS. DONNELLY,	JOHN R. McCUNE,
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.	WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.

CASH

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh.

Office—No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
THOS. GRAHAM, Secretary.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE, INLAND AND RIVER NAVIGATION STEAMBOATS AND CARGOES.

Policies issued on the most favorable terms.

ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.

N. J. BIGLEY,	JOHN STEVENSON,
DANIEL WALLACE,	JAKE HILL,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	ROBT. H. KING,
WM. H. FORSYTHE,	SAMUEL McCURDAN,
THOS. DONNELLY,	S. H. HARTMAN,
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.	

au27-tf

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street Bank Block.

Insures again, stall kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
CAPTAIN WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.	
ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McCREW,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT L. DAVIS.

jel6-1y

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
jel0-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

NOTIONS.

MEN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
WOMEN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
CHILDREN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
KNIT WOOLEN GOODS,
KNITTING YARNS,
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,
RIBBONS,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
SPOOL THREADS,
PATENT THREADS.

A Full Assortment of the Above Goods,

AT POPULAR PRICES, AT

R. H. PALMER'S,

84 WOOD ST.

se25

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & KAYSER'S

Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-3y

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE EBERLE.

Tremendous success of the beautiful Cuban sylph, M lle MARIEZ D, assisted by the celebrated actor and pantomimist, Mr. HARRY GILBERT. Incidental to piece, the great pirate dance, by M lle Zoe.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, the performance will commence with the TWO GREGORIES, after which the great startling drama of the

WIZARD SKIFF, or THE MASSACRE OF SCIO.

Alexis.....}
Acsia.....} M'lle Marie Zoe.
Alexia.....}
Woilo.....Mr. Harry Gilbert.

The whole to conclude with the specialty, SOLON SHINGLE. In rehearsal, MASSANIELLO. TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM, Saturday afternoon.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS

AND SANDFORD'S OPERA TROUPE,

AT MASONIC HALL,

For 6 Nights Only, Commencing

MONDAY EVENING, October 23d.

The largest and most talented Troupe ever organized, numbering EIGHTEEN BRIGHT STARS.

HUGHEY DOUGHERTY, S. S. SANFORD, and YOUNG HENGLER.

In new acts every night, supported by the entire strength of the Company.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½. Admission 35 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

SAM. SHAPLEY, } Proprietors,
SAM. SANFORD, }
CHAS. B. GRISTE, Agent. oc20-8t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,

19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same. [oct8-1y

RAILROADS.

1865 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

TWELVE TRAINS DAILY.

On and after MONDAY, October 16th, trains will leave Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Penn Railroad, Hollidaysburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH AND ERIE MAIL, daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a. m., only at Greensburg, Latrobe, Blairsville Branch, Johnstown, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown Mullin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown, at which latter place connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by the Allentown route.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 3:35 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

FAST LINE, daily, except Sunday, at 9:20 p. m., stopping only at Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 a. m.

Penn Accommodation 10:30 p. m.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily except Sunday, at 9:10 a. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 3:35 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:03 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as Follows:

Mail	1:20 a. m.
Fast Line	9:00 a. m.
First Wall Station Accommodation	6:25 a. m.
Penn Accommodation	7:50 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:50 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 a. m.
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	11:50 p. m.
Baltimore Express	1:30 p. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:05 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	2:40 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	6:00 p. m.
Altoona Accom and Emigrant Train	10:30 p. m.
Wall's Station every Sunday Pittsburgh	12:30 p. m.

An agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office—No. 110 Fifth street, Monongahela House, where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 2:30 p. m. on Mondays.

NOTICE—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding 100 dollars.

H. H. HOUSTON, Agent Pittsburgh.

At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station on Liberty and Washington streets. oct3

1865. PITTSBURGH, 1865.

Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA

STEUBENVILLE to
COLUMBUS,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE,
INDIANAPOLIS,
ST. LOUIS.

And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after MONDAY, October 9th, trains leave and arrive at the Union Depot as follows:

	Departs.	Arrives.
Express	2:10 A. M.	7:25 A. M.
Mail	7:00 "	3:00 P. M.
Express	2:15 P. M.	8:30 "
Steubenville Accommodation	4:30 "	10:00 A. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.

oc9-tf

1865 THE PITTSBURGH, 1865.

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.,

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after May 18th, 1865, trains run as follows viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Cleve'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.
Express	2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.		
Mail	7:00 a. m.		6:10 a. m.
For New Castle and Erie			6:10 a. m.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m. 3:30 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 7:50 p. m. 8:30 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m. 3:45 p. m. and 9:00 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

N. B. Both r. Sunday. Steubenville

9:00 a.m. 2:15 p. m. 3:50 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 11:50 a. m.

4:45 p. m.

6:00 p. m.

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 8:15 a. m. 10:25 a. m. 2:35 p. m. 4:50 p. m. 12:20 a. m.

C. & P. R. R. 9:10 a. m.

GEORGE PARRIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY,
Allegheny City.

my15 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7.55 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Express " "	3.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11.00 a. m.	6.50 a. m.
Second " "	6.15 p. m.	2.05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7.00 a. m.	8.30 a. m.
Second " "	3.10 p. m.	5.45 p. m.

Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport..... 1.00 p. m. 10.00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to

A. J. SHANK, Agent.
W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

ap30

STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.

Isaac Trescott,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,

Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-1y

FRENCH

VIOLET COPYING INK,

And WRITING FLUID,

For sale by
oc16 W. S. HAVEN,
corner Wood and Third streets.

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER, RAGS, &c.,

No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chesnut west side,

dec13-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CASH BOXES,

CALCULATORS,

BILL HEADS, and

POST-OFFICE BOXES,

For sale by
oc10 W. S. HAVEN,
corner Wood and Third streets.

CHARLES DUFFIELD'S

BEST SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

In store and for sale by
ly28 COOK BROS. & CO.,
No. 12 Smithfield street.

EGGS.—7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS, for sale by

my23 GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
141 Water street.

DRY GOODS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Have in store, and for sale at prices

AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES,

A very full and attractive stock of

NEW GOODS,

Comprising all that is new and desirable in

RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBRODERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADS' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS

A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.

Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP-STAIRS. se27

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many

EASTERN HOUSES,

And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found

PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS,

Also a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.

jul6-tf

J. M'ELROY.....JAMES DICKSON.....JOHN T. SHANE

DRY GOODS.

FALL 1865!

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

No. 54 Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH,

Having recently refitted their store, with improved facilities for doing business, now offer their

FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE, AT

Low Prices, for Cash.

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC FABRICS

In good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season. A very large stock of

FLANNELS,

Of the following and other well known brands, now in store:

FULLERTON'S,
BRADLEY'S,
STEUBENVILLE,
THOMPSON,
WILDE'S.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, JEANS, &c.,
PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,

A full line; also,

COTTON YARNS,
WOOLEN YARN,
BATTING AND BAGS.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. se4-1m-MW&F

COV'T SALES & PROPOSALS.

CLOSING SALES OF

GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of OCTOBER, the following Stock, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW YORK.

New York city, TUESDAY of each week—100 Horses each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, THURSDAY of each week—100 Horses each day.

Philadelphia, SATURDAY of each week—100 Mules each day.

Harrisburg, TUESDAY of each week—100 Mules each day.

Harrisburg, THURSDAY of each week—100 Horses each day.

Lancaster, THURSDAY, October 19—150 Horses.

Pittsburgh, THURSDAY, October 26—150 Horses

Allentown, TUESDAY, October 31—150 Horses.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, TUESDAY of each week—100 Horses each day.

Wilmington, FRIDAY of each week—100 Mules each day.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, October 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31—150 Mules each day.

GIESBORO, D. C.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week 0 Horses each day.

No sales of Mules will take place at

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in October are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales all the surplus Government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should therefore avail themselves of the last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly,
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms: Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BOATS AND BARGES, AT AUCTION.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 12, 1865.

The following named Boats and Barges will be sold at public auction, as follows;

At LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Steamboats Ohio and T. D. Horner.

Eight Model Barges, and

(56) Fifty-six Gunwale and other Barges,

Lying at Louisville and New Albany, Ind.

At JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Steamboat Lue Eaves.

Six Model Barges;

Four Gunwale Barges, and

One Wharf-boat, lying at that place.

At CAIRO, ILLS., NOVEMBER 1 AND 2, at 10 A. M., the Steamboat "U. S.," one Wharf-boat, and about eighty Model, Gunwale and other Barges, now lying at that place.

At SAINT LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Steamboats

Autocrat,	Izetta,
D. A. January,	Nebraska,
Metropolitan,	R. C. Woods,
Ad. Hines,	Batchelder,

One Wrecking Barge—E. M. Ryland—complete;
Wharf-boat Dearborne;
(50) Fifty Model Barges, and
(20) Twenty Gunwale and other Barges,
Lying at Saint Louis.

The boats will be sold with all the furniture, rigging, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Duly certified and examined vouchers for transportation service will be received as cash at their full face value, in payment for all property sold; otherwise terms cash.

By order of the Quartermaster General,

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
oct7-tnov4 Brigadier Gen. and Quartermaster.

VINEGAR.

The subscriber having enlarged his VINEGAR WORKS, at his new Warehouse, No. 107 and 109 SECOND STREET, is now prepared promptly to fill orders.

A. BALLOU,
Office 170 Second street,
se23-3m Between Smithfield and Grant streets.

EDUCATIONAL.

Duff's College!

Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Penna.,

FOUNDED IN 1840,

And Incorporated by Legislative Charter

THE ONLY INSTITUTION of the kind IN THE UNION conducted by a practiced BUSINESS MAN. Our highest commercial authorities, East and West, pronounce his systems of Book-keeping unequalled—comprehending every department of business, and yet so skillfully condensed that the attentive student masters the whole in six or eight weeks. It consists of STOCK BOOKS, closed once with a loss and twice with a gain—exhibiting by three different methods the transfer of old to new books, PARTNERSHIP BOOKS, conducted by three different methods, exhibiting the transfer of old to new books, with the introduction of a new partner. And practically illustrating the PRIVATE LEDGER, by means of which the results of the business are kept out of the general books, for the use of the partners only. The settlement of Partnership Books by SINGLE ENTRY, with six practical illustrations, exhibiting the books re-opened by double entry. A concise rule for rectifying DERANGED DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKS, with six specifications. The gain or loss found, and the books correctly re-opened. The learner is also exercised in OPENING BOOKS, from eight specifications, including special conditions not often met with in business. Also, a series of exercises in CLOSING BOOKS, from new and peculiar specifications. The learner also writes about eighty BUSINESS FORMS of Promissory Notes, Judgment Notes, Drafts, Orders, Bills of Exchange, Accounts, Invoices, &c., &c. Also, a series of BUSINESS LETTERS, which, with the business forms, are all connected with his course of Book-keeping, making it a regular course of business practice, with a course of twenty-five LECTURES UPON BOOK-KEEPING, by the Senior Principal, explaining all the business matter recorded in the text. Also, twelve LECTURES ON BUSINESS SUBJECTS. How every one may get rich. How to get rich by trading. The causes of commercial failures. On speculations. The moral influence of integrity in young men, &c. Also, lectures upon COMMERCIAL LAW, on Partnership, Contracts, Insurance, Common Carriers, the Statute of limitations, &c. Practical instructions in DETECTING COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES, by a full set of genuine vignettes and counters, and a large collection of counterfeit notes. RAILROAD BOOK-KEEPING, (in manuscript,) exhibits the construction and equipment, the operating receipts and expenditures; the books closed and a dividend recorded. Our system of PRIVATE BANK BOOKS, (in manuscript,) embraces all the best forms in use among private Bankers. Our new enlarged and improved edition of DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING. In this department students are instructed from the only complete system of accounts adapted to Western river and Lake Navigation published.

Our full course of business practice includes about FIFTY BUSINESS BOOKS, ruled to about THIRTY DIFFERENT FORMS, viz: 11 Ledgers, 7 Day-books, 5 Journals, 6 bill-books, 4 Cash-books, 4 Sales-books, 2 Invoice-books, 1 Discount-book, 1 Check-register, 1 Deposit register, 2 Collection-registers, 1 Tickler, 1 Hands-register, 2 Freight-books, 2 Passage-books, 1 Fuel-book. These books practically record about SIX HUNDRED BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS, comprehending Duff's original plan of business education introduced twenty-five years ago. How far others have succeeded in imitating him will be best seen by examining the business papers and books of their pupils with those of the graduates of this institution.

HARPER'S ENLARGED EDITION OF DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING.

Price, $1.87. Postage 20 cents. Sold by Book-sellers generally.

AWARDED FOUR SIL

The Daily Commercial

ALLEGHENY COUNTY FAIR.

Sweepstake Trotting Race Yesterday.

ADDRESS BY GENERAL JAMES S. NEGLEY.

A Prize to the Most Graceful Lady on the Track.

Another Sweepstake Race To-Day.

The Shetland Ponies Again on Exhibition.

The day has arrived when the second fair of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society is to close. The holding of the second fair was an experiment to which the managers resorted with a view to recover some of the damages from the stormy weather of last week, for the benefit of the exhibitors, the society and the public. To some extent it has been a success, but not so much so as to warrent the society in trying such an experiment another year. It must be acknowledged that the Board of Directors have done all in their power, to revive the enthusiasm of former years, and to make the fair in every respect worthy of Allegheny county. That it did not come up to the measure of their wishes is a wholesome commentary on the state of trade in our region. As regards steam engines, and machinery of all kinds it was found at the outset to be utterly impossible to make an exhibition in that department, owing to the fact that all our heavy manufacturers were so busily engaged as to be utterly unable to furnish the slightest contribution to the fair.

Next year, the committee will have things in much better shape, as they have observed the wants which have been suggested during their experience of the past week. Next year, every piece of machinery, agricultural implement, everything in fact but what is necessary to be outside, will be under cover, and arranged with a view to easy inspection on the part of visitors. Under all the circumstances, the Society and the public have great reason to be proud of the comparative success of the fairs of 1865.

THE CLOSING DAY.

As this is the closing day, there will be, undoubtedly, a vast concourse of visitors, the more especially as there are attractions announced which cannot fail to be interesting. It is hoped that the public will embrace this opportunity this year to give a helping hand to to the society, and a cheerful "good bye" to the exhibitors who have done so much to liven'est them.

GOATS IN HARNESS.

One of the features of the fair to-day will be the presence of a magnificent team of goats, in harness, on the trotting track.

ANOTHER SWEEPSTAKE RACE.

Another Sweepstake race for $20 00 will take place this afternoon. A number of excellent horses are entered for the contest, and there will, of course, be an interesting race.

THE MOST GRACEFUL LADY ON THE TRACK.

Among the ceremonies of the day will be a decision as to the most graceful lady on horseback, on the trotting track. In order that a fair opportunity may be given for competition, and ladies encouraged in making an effort, a splendid riding hat has been obtained from the establishment of R. H. Palmer, No. 81 Wood street, which will be presented to the successful lady. The hat is tastefully trimmed, and will be a very acceptable prize. It is such as to reflect credit upon the committee who selected it, and upon the house from which it was obtained. General Negley will make the award.

THE PONIES.

The Shetland ponies belonging to the family of Mr. Andrews, Allegheny City, will be on the track, and will no doubt be an interesting feature in the exhibition of the day as they were yesterday. The children who ride the ponies are very young, and are neatly costumed according to the Highland type. A race will be improvised between the ponies and a prize awarded. These ponies are but recent importations from Scotland, and very tractable animals.

MULE RACE.

The last great mule race will take place this afternoon. This mirth provoking performance can only be understood by being seen. It is impossible to keep posted on the remarkably graceful performances, and symnastic feats of these animals. They are usually too independent to confine their running qualities to the track for that purpose, and frequently take liberties outside of the beaten path. Altogether, a mule race is an institution to be encouraged, and at the Fair has become a very popular feature.

SWEEPSTAKE RACE YESTERDAY.

The race for the sweepstake prize of $50, yesterday afternoon, was an exciting one, and was witnessed by a large number of the visitors. The following were the horses, their riders, and the time made, three out of five being the terms on which the race was decided:

General Thomas, by S. Bellier, 1st heat, 2.51; 3d heat, 2.50; 4th heat, 2.48. Xe, by Major Monroe, 2d heat, 2.55.

THE GRAND CAVALCADE.

The grand cavalcade of lady and gentlemen equestrians on the trotting track, was a very interesting spectacle. Everything in the shape of a horse was put on the track, and among the riders the variety was very interesting. In this throng we noticed Mr. James Rutter, Jr., of Allegheny city, and his sister, one of the most graceful ladies that have tried the track of the fair ground. Her demeanor on horseback is very easy, yet lofty; and she appears to maintain a coliseal command over the horse.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

During the several days of the County Fair, we have had occasion to notice and comment the merits of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, represented by Mr. E. P. Carpenter, of No. 27 Fifth street. We now record with pleasure the fact that this patent has received the premium and a diploma from the Judges, as "the best sewing machine for general purposes." But neither diploma nor premium was needed to vouch for their excellence. They are in use in thousands of families, and have been found cheap, beautiful and desirable. Hundreds of experienced ladies have examined them on the fair grounds, and bear enthusiastic testimony to their worth. Seeing is believing, and hence we are not surprised to learn that the fair has been the means of a liberal increase of orders at Mr. Carpenter's store, No. 27 Fifth street.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES.

The Committee appointed by the Board to examine Class No. 26, of articles on exhibition at the fair, and report thereupon, yesterday, rendered their report in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, "for all purposes." This decision will entitle Mr. Chaney to a first premium, a circumstance which will be greatly in favor of the machine, the interests of which he represents. It is beyond doubt an excellent machine, one which will do the most delicate work, and at the same time withstand the shock of the stoutest fabric. It has been tried upon everything except the metals, and stood the test in the most wonderful manner. Its stitch is also allowance for contraction and expansion of garments, and no matter where the fabric is cut in two the stitches remain perfect, and each one as independent as if it had been made alone. Mr. Chatoney's office is at the corner of Fifth street and Market alley.

FORSYTH'S SCALES.

Among the deserving articles presented, and to which premiums were awarded, were Forsyth's scales of all sizes, U. S. standard, copying press, Marsh's patent safe, and a number of other articles, all worthy of their place in the Fair. They can be seen also at the store of Forsyth, Taylor & Co., agents, No. 39 Market street.

CASHMERE GOATS.

Mr. J. H. McNail, of North Star, Pa., exhibited the only Cashmere Goats at the Fair. They are all thorough bred and of the finest quality. McNail is without doubt entitled to more credit in introducing these valuable animals than any other in the West. He also exhibits seven different varieties of Spanish sheep, of his own production and importation—among which we would mention Hannibal, Jr. This is the same buck that was awarded the first premium at the late Ohio State Fair, over more than fifty competitors. He is a most valuable animal, and will not suffer in comparison with any animal in the West. McNail is an experienced and enlightened breeder, and his stock is all of the choicest character. Stock growers will find him a valuable man to patronize, and his representations worthy of credit.

A FINE FEEDER.

T. W. Pelree's Stock-feeder is a most excellent contrivance, by which feed can be measured out to stock in proper quantities and without waste. The address of Mr. Pelree is Minneapolis, Hampden Co., Minn.

BECKHAM & LONG'S DISPLAY.

It is now too late to say the many good things which might be said of the various articles, which have been displayed by Beckham & Long at the fair. The premium list which we published yesterday, did some justice to the firm, and we need only say that Beckham & Long are agents for almost every imaginable article or implement belonging to a farm or household. Their store is in Liberty street, in this city, where business is promptly dispatched.

PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVES.

The petroleum vapor stoves, are articles which are competent to do all the heating and cooking required by any family of any size, and without making any smoke or disagreeable smell. It is just the article for this region, and if it succeeds as it should, then good bye to coal in parlors, and kitchens in basements. With this stove the kitchen can be established at the end of the dining table. Persons of an easy disposition may even lie in bed and cook their breakfast before getting up. As it is intended to give an impetus to industry, however, it will be used most generally where things are done up in a hurry. The office is at J. B. Williams's, No. 12 St. Clair street.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS.

Among the new entries in the second fair, there is a magnificent display of boots, shoes and gaiters by Mahaffey & Neely, of No. 25 St. Clair street. This exhibition will undoubtedly command a premium. The style of the goods exhibited is all that can be looked for by persons of the most fastidious taste.

GENERAL NEGLEY ANNOUNCES THE PREMIUMS.

General Negley, yesterday afternoon, announced the premiums for the first fair, which was held last week, and introduced the announcement with a few brief and eloquent remarks, in which he explained the difficulties which had been encountered and surmounted by the Society, and cordially thanked both visitors and exhibitors for all the patronage they had given the fair. He promised a fair fully equal to the claims of Allegheny county in 1866.

Elopement from the Dunkard Regions.

Our attentive and reliable correspondent "Zingaro," writing on the 21st from the Dunkard Oil Region' furnishes the following bit of gossip:

"The even tenor of our lives was slightly disturbed last night by an elopement in high (Dunkard) life. A fair and frail young damsel, occupying the responsible position of *chef de cuisine*, to one of our leading oil men, was decoyed away from Robtown and the path of virtue, by a former well known contractor on Dunkard. The gay Lothario has a wife and five children in Pittsburgh or Allegheny City, I can't say which, of which fact the fair and frail afterward was fully cognizant. Alas! alas! for the lost-brown maid.'

COMMISSIONERS OF LAWRENCE COUNTY DISCHARGED FROM PRISON.—Messrs. Roland and Lutton, Commissioners, and Mr. Tate, Treasurer, of Lawrence county, who were committed to jail a week or two ago, by Judge McCandless, for contempt of court, presented affidavits in the United States Circuit yesterday, purging themselves of the contempt, when they were discharged from custody. It is understood that the difficulty between the authorities of Lawrence county and the bond holders has been arranged in a manner satisfactory to both parties, but the terms have not yet been made public. The gentlemen left for New Castle yesterday afternoon, apparently well satisfied at their release.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—Capt. J. W. Kirker, late Provost Marshal of the 23d District, has been admitted to practice in the several courts of this county. The captain was for some years a member of the bar of Butler county.

THE OPERA SEASON.—The Italian Opera Troupe under the direction of Max Strakosch, will commence a brief opera season at the Pittsburgh Theatre, on Monday evening, November 6th. The company embraces three Prima Donnas, two Tenors, one Baritone and two Bass, assisted by a full orchestra and powerful chorus. It is the intention of Manager Strakosch to give a series of the most popular operas, and he will doubtless be rewarded by crowded houses during his stay.

A BEAUTIFUL BADGE.—Messrs. Dunseath & Co. 58 Fifth street, have manufactured a beautiful combination badge of the Army of the Cumberland. It is made of eighteen karat gold and is in the shape of a star, with triangle raised on the face, on which again is an acorn. The badge is neatly chased and frosted, and is a really beautiful ornament.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2.50 a m	Mail	1.20 a m
Altoona Accom	5.50 a m	Fast Line	2.00 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	7.30 a m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	12.30 p m
Mail Accom	11.50 p m	Baltimore Expr's	1.30 p m
Phila. Express	4.25 p m	Phila. Express	2.30 p m
Fast Line	9.30 p m	Johnstown Accm	10.05 a m
Johnstown Accm	4.35 p m	1st Wall Station	8.25 a m
1st Wall Station	6.30 a m	2d "	8.50 a m
2d "	9.40 a m	3d "	2.50 p m
3d "	3.35 p m	4th "	6.30 p m
4th "	6.00 p m	Penn Accommodn	7.50 a m
Penn Accommodn	10.30 p m	Altoona Accom. and Emigrant	10.30 p m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	1.20 a m	Express	2.20 a m
Express	2.05 p m	Express	3.10 p m
Express	3.00 p m	Express	6.00 p m
Mail	7.00 a m	Mail	7.30 p m
N. Castle & Erie	6.30 a m	N. Castle & Erie	8.30 p m
New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9.00 a. m., 11.50 a. m., 4.45 p. m., and 6.00 p. m.; Rochester, 2.15 p. m.; New Castle, 3.50 p. m.; Economy, 11.30 p. m.			
Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3.50 p. m.			

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2.10 a m	Express	2.10 a m
Express	2.45 p m	Express	3.45 p m
Mail	6.10 a m	Mail	9.00 p m

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.35 a m	Mail	6.00 p m
Express	3.00 p m	Express	10.00 a m
1st Mck'esport	11.00 a m	1st Mck'esport	6.50 a m
2d "	6.15 p m	2d "	2.05 p m
1st Braddock's	7.00 a m	1st Braddock's	8.30 a m
2d "	4.10 p m	2d "	5.45 p m

Parkersburg Daily Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	H A. M. Bayard.
Tuesday	H A. M. Gleaner.
Wednesday	H A. M. Forest City.
Thursday	H A. M. Bayard.
Friday	H A. M. Gleaner.
Saturday	H A. M. Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M. Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M. Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning	8 A. M. Evening 6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily	3 P. M. James Rees.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND TROT

At Collin's Driving Park, Horses, for to-day, Oct. 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Hall enters bay mare Josephine; C. Gerwig, enters gray horse General Thomas; W. Vanoniter enters bay mare Betty; J. S. Beitler enters brown horse Dick Swick. Second Premium—Pacing Race: S. Keys enters grey horse McGonsler; J. S. Beitler enters bay horse Tom.

oct25-1t J. S. BEITLER.

WHOLESALE

AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES,

Jewelry and Clocks,

SCOTT & HENNEGEN.

A full and complete stock of

Watch-makers' Tools and Materials,

WATCH GLASSES, NOTIONS, &c.

EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE

SCOTT & HENNEGEN,

31 Fifth street, second floor.

oct25-1m PITTSBURGH.

PETROLEUM.

TENANT FARM

OIL COMPANY,

Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock	$150,000
Working Fund	25,000
Par Value of each Share	$1 00

OFFICERS:

President—S. A. JOHNSON. Secretary and Treasurer—ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

Frank Snyder,	James Graham,
J. G. Weir,	Stephen Lawson,
H. W. Ritchie.	

au24-tf

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This company was organized on the 20th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK	$225,000
WORKING FUND	25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE	1 00

OFFICERS.

President—S. A. JOHNSTON. Secretary and Treasurer—ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

S. A. JOHNSTON,	L. S. RISDON,
FRANK SNYDER,	JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRIST,	W. C. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE.	

feb-1y

WM. M. MURRAY. L. WILSON

WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Crude and Refined Petroleum,

BENZINE, &C.

Extra facilities for

Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels.

Warehouse and office: DUQUESNE WAY, near HAND street, Pittsburgh, Pa. apl2-1y

WELDON & KELLY,

Manufacturers of

Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, &c.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,

No. 164 Wood Street, near Sixth,

oct3 PITTSBURGH, PA.

COMMERCIAL OIL WORKS.

Pure White Burning Oil,

Constantly on hand, and for sale at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES,

BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

au3 47 WOOD STREET.

SOMETHING NEW.

METAL HYDROMETERS,

That will not break or get out of order, for

Testing Carbon Oil.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer,

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh11

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 24, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked
United States 6's 1881	106 00	.....
United States 5 20's	102 87	.....
United States 5-20's, new	101 00	.....
United States 7 30's	97 00	.....
United States 10-40's	92 00	.....
Gold	1 43½	.....
Allegheny County 6's	92 00	.....
Pittsburgh 6's	89 00	.....
Cash Insurance	51 00	53 25
Eureka Insurance	90 00	.....
Manchester Passenger Railway	70 00	.....
Exchange Bank	50 00	.....
Fourth National Bank		130 00
People's Bank	105 50	.....
Columbia Oil		32 00
Ohio Valley	20	.....
Paxton		1 00
Western Pennsylvania		1 50
Ralston	1 20	1 50
Phoenix		1 25

SALES.

1800 United States 5-20's, old..... 103 25.
Gold opened in New York at 1 ⅛.

TUESDAY, October 24—P. M.

Some slight improvement is felt in our local money market. Money appears more plenty, and discounts were made pretty freely to-day at the various banking houses. The rates were, however, not below our former quotations, as the demand for capital is very great, induced by a brisk and heavy business in the various departments of trade.

—The stock of the Columbia Oil Company has dropped down to 29, and without buyers at that. It is now lower than its New York competitor, the United States, which advanced at the New York board to 30½. The market there, we learn by private dispatches, was very active and excited, principally in the stock of the United States. Information was circulated that the company was about to declare another dividend. We are not advised at present as to the amount of the dividend, nor when it is payable. It has taken the stockholders by surprise, as it was hardly to be expected so soon after the one paid on the second of this month, of ten per cent. This company, however, has always professed to divide its profits as they accumulate, and not wait for regular periods; and it is probable that having realized on their accumulated stock of oil, they want to get rid of the proceeds.

—The policy of the Treasury is contraction, and whoever fails to comprehend this new position of the Government will find their schemes of profit disarranged. Forty millions of compound notes and certificates have already passed into funded debt, and the $50,000,000 asked for will be forthcoming. While the Government is destroying currency recently used as money, the pacification of the South has furnished a new employment for the remainder, and in that direction many millions will find permanent use. As National bank notes and legal tenders are in future to be the basis of the currency, there is certainly the fact that supply in the North and West will be diminished by the amount required to furnish the South with a medium for its commerce. In some quarters it is argued that Congress will promptly enlarge the national banking scheme, and authorize several hundred millions of currency. If more is needed, which is not the case, it should be furnished to the country in the existing legal tenders. These could be obtained by funding a further amount, loreing the crop to market, and thus increasing the circulation, by which all commodities are kept above natural prices and speculative and checked in consumption. The Government has reached the point where it can refine the currency which its necessities obliged it to issue, and lower prices must be the result, by the same natural law which forced prices up when the currency was increased by constant addition to the legal tenders.—*New York Tribune.*

—There is a disposition on the part of holders of Cleveland and Pittsburgh to part with their stock, owing to rumors of difficulties and perhaps legal complications in regard to the settlement of accounts with the railroad. Some of the best investment have no confidence in the parties who control the management of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company's financial affairs. At the close, the general market rallied, and there was a better feeling, but the tone is by no means touched, although the reaction upward will be regarded by the feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty in regard to the future course of the money market. Private wails among many of the bank managers and money lenders.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Whole number of National banks now authorized is 1,267, with an authorized capital of $620,000,000. Amount of circulation issued to the national banks for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 21, is stated at $3,127,300
Previously 97,793,787
Total $20,921,087

—The following ruling in relation to Bills of Lading has been recently announced from Washington:

A merchant ships a load of goods and takes a receipt for the same properly signed by the agent. He sells the obtains three bills of lading, two of which the shipper takes and one the shipowner retains with the receipt.

No inquire how many, if any, of these bills of lading should be stamped.

I reply that a domestic bill of lading is subject to the same stamp duty as a receipt; that as a receipt is given to duplicate and the triplicate should each be stamped the same as the original.

The fact that a bill of lading is also used to the shipping receipt in no way changes the liability of the bills of lading.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1865.

Business yesterday exhibited an improvement. The demand was larger for most descriptions. So far as relates to produce, we have had low closings on records. The weather continues very pleasant for the season; our rivers are slowly declining, with, however, sufficient water for all ordinary purposes in the Ohio and Monongahela, but somewhat low above Allegheny a few more feet in that stream would have sailed for all the dealers and steamboat men. The week's receipts of oil so far have been large; in fact, they already exceed three last week—heavy lots are on the way. This fact will operate to the advantage of buyers, who understand the situation well, the change in receipts of business was active with steady shipments. The "Emma Graham" left for Zanesville during the afternoon with a good trip. The packet Yorktown was receiving for St. Louis—she will take her departure to-day. The Financier was taking on board a large cargo for Cincinnati, she will leave to-day. The steamers American and Nevada were due last night. They will be found at the landing this morning. The receipts of produce were larger than the previous day—prices were nominally the same for most articles. Flour did not appear so firm; most dealers were disposed to hold off for lower prices. The sales were confined to lots to supply the home market. The receipts were not large. Groceries were firm, with an active demand. The late advance was fully maintained, particularly on Sugars. Grain was about as unsettled as usual, no two dealers seem to agree as to terms. The receipts were larger than the previous day. Bacon—Former prices were well maintained. The season is fast drawing to a close for Hams the market is bare. Whisky appears to hold its own in spite of all circumstances, we have no change to note in prices. Butter—The supply falls far short of the demand—sales were made at pretty steep prices. Cheese scarce and wanted, all good parcels offered no trouble in finding purchasers; of Western Reserve the market continues bare.

Flour—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article as regards prices or demand; buyers generally are disposed to hold off for lower prices; hence their purchases are confined to lots sufficient to supply their immediate wants. Grain brings a quiet market. Among the sales we note the following: Extra Family—Sales 75 bbls winter wheat, $11 00; 50 bbls do, $10 50; 50 do, private terms. Superfine—Sales 95 bbls do, $11 00; sales from spring wheat 100 bbls, $9 75@10 25; 50 do, part choice, $11 00@11 50. The principal inquiry was for the better grades.

Oats—Sales from the market was firm, with a good demand. Sales on arrival at 80@90 in bush.

Coal—We note sales of Anthracite, delivered, at $11 50 ₱ ton.

Grain—The market has been inactive for some days; sales were irregular and at various prices. Wheat—Sales from store at $2 40@2 45 ₱ bush. Sales were made from wagon at lower prices. Barley—The receipts were light, and the demand fair; sales were made at $1 00@1 05; other sales were made at $1 05@1 10, as per quality. Oats—We note very active, and we more sales of car loads at $1 00@1 02 in bush. Shipments. Rye—We did not learn of any transactions; receipts light.

Apples—The demand has fallen off. Sales continue to be made at a variety of prices, viz.: 110 bbls at $5 00@6 00 ₱ bbl for barrels.

Pickles—Sales of 5 bbls containing 1,500 each bbl at $22 00 per bbl.

Hides—We note further sales of 6 boxes at 15c ₱ lb. The market contains a fair supply.

Onions—The market is further advanced. We note sales of 30 bbls at $5 50@6 00 per bbl.

Lard—Sales of 300 lbs country at 27c; city leaf is held at 30c; supplies light.

Bacon—The season is rapidly drawing to a close. The stock on hand has been pretty well exhausted. Small sales were made as follows: Jersey Sides—Sales; Shoulders at 19c; ribbed sides at 22½c; clear do 24@25c. The market is barely supplied.

Land Oil—The market was steady. We note sales in a retail way at $2 50 for No. 1.

Seed—We note sales of 25 bbls at $3 00 per barrel.

Feed—The supply is not large. Sales of 4 tons mill dlings, from store, at $1 75 per cwt.

Potatoes—Were in fair demand. Sales of car peach blow at $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl. Jersey Sweet—Sales of 50 bbls at $4 75@5 00 per bbl.

Eggs—Remain scarce. Prices rule high. Sales of 6 bbls at 30c per dozen.

Butter—The demand continues to lead the supply, hence prices rule high. Sales were made at a variety of prices as per quality.

Cheese—The market very firm, sales 75 boxes, Goshen, at 21½@22. Limburger, sales 40 boxes at 20c; no Western Reserve offering.

Dried Fruits—Sales in small white, $1 50@1 75.

Whisky—Sales 10 bbls city rectified, $2 30.

Hay and Straw—Were inquired for; we note further sales at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt.

Groceries—We have to notice a firm market, with a good demand for sales. Coffee—Dealers appear to seem to be able to obtain just such prices as they choose to demand. We note the following are the current rates for packages from $1 dearer per gallon. Sugars—Cuba hard, 23c. A. Coffee, 22c. B. Coffee, 21c. Molasses—Cuba, 80c. Porto Rico, 85c. Syrup, 1 00. Coffee, prime Rio, 32@34.

Foreign Fruits—Raisins—M. R. Raisins, $6 50@6 75; Layer $6 50@6 75. Currants, 1865, 18c; Lemmons, $7 per box; Dates, new, 22@24c; Figs, new, 30@35c.

Nuts—Almonds, 30@40c; Walnuts, 22@30c; Filberts, 22@25c; Cream nuts, 24@25c.

Hay—We note sales, 21 loads at $16@21 per ton, as per quality.

Cement—Sales 140 bbls at $2 50 per bbl.

Flour—Sales of 4 bbls at $9 per bbl.

Lead—Sales 200 Pigs Galena, 12c per lb.

Spice—Sales 100 bbls white, $2 25 per bbl.

New Orleans Sugar and Molasses Market.

Sugar—The market has ruled very quietly since the date of our last issue. Louisiana Sugar is in request by the dealers and speculators, who apprehend that to be the only buyers, but the supply is so limited that the sales are confined to small lots only. What little is received sells readily, fully equal to $@9c ₱ lb for good supply, but has been very much neglected. It is largely in the hands of speculators, and continues to retail at 14½@14¾c for fully fair, 15½@15¾c for fully fair, 17½@18c for prime, and 18c@ ₱ lb for choice. At retail, Cuba is selling at 15½@15¾c ₱ lb above those figures. The sales on Saturday and Monday comprised 100 hhds Louisiana at 14½@14¾c for fully fair, 17½c for prime, and 18c@18½c ₱ lb for light yellow clarified. Yesterday 75 hhds Louisiana, all in the market, sold in lots at 14½c for fully fair, 15½c for fully fair to good fully fair to prime, and 18c@ ₱ lb for prime. There was a good retail demand for Cuba Sugar at previous prices. Retail sales since the 6th inst comprise 5,402 boxes, from Cuba.

Molasses—We have to note a dull market for Molasses during the past three days. Louisiana is very scarce. There is a fair stock of Cuba, ordered in part, but still held by one speculator. The prices paid last week were 69@69c ₱ gallon. Since then the sales on Monday and Tuesday were 1,000 bbls Cuba to arrive, and one of 75 hogsheads and 50 bbls to a speculator to all on private terms. 100 bbls prime to choice Cuba at 68c and 100 bbls choice Louisiana in store, to another party at 70c ₱ gallon. Yesterday there were sales and resales to the city trade, of 375 bbls and 250 hhds, of which 200 poor Cuba rebolled at the North at 56c. 75 and 170 hhds Muscovado in lots at 66@67c. 100 bbls do at 70c, 20 bbls good Cuba rebolled at 72c and 50 bbls choice, do, at 75c ₱ gallon. By auction, 50 hogsheads Muscovado were offered. 70c was bid, 10 hhds were sold and the balance withdrawn. There have been no imports.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1865.

Business.—The oil market was not very active, holders still holding back for lower prices, besides the heavy receipts coming in tend to depress the market. It is true that a liberal portion of the receipts goes to fill previous contracts, and of course are not for disposal, still the impression prevails among refiners that prices have not touched bottom. This will account for the limited amount of transactions recorded during the past two days. Yesterday receipts were the largest we have noted for many days—exceeding nine thousand barrels. The Eastern demand appears to have fallen off, but things will not remain long in their present shape. The oil is on hand, and it must be sold, shipped, or tanked. Holders of crude say they have set the lowest figures. The sales yesterday were limited, and prices ranged from 25@30c for good gravities, with and without packages. Inferior or light oil sold as low as 23c. This, however, is no fair criterion; we only mention the same in order that our readers may keep the run of the market. The Allegheny River is falling slowly. The only departure for Oil City was the Advance No. 2, for Pithole. The Echo No. 2 and Peerless may be looked for before our next issue. Refined oils appear to be neglected. Buyers are not anxious, and the same may be said of sellers, who intend to move cautiously. They have done well and they intend to continue doing so. The point where they are most uncertain. The Eastern demand has largely fallen off. The sales for those markets were exceedingly light.

Brokers.—There seems to be no inquiry for this market. Occasionally a few car loads finds its way east. Market steady.

Tank.—We note further sales in a small way at previous prices.

Crude Oil.—We have no large sales to note, notwithstanding the heavy receipts. The ruling figures for good oil was 25c, without barrels. The sales were: 1,000 bbls in tank on the Allegheny, 300 bbls bulk at the same figures; 100 bbls, bulk delivered on cars at 30½c; 307 bbls at 28c, on the wharf, packages included; 200 bbls delivered at works at 25c, barrels exchanged.

Refined Oil.—The market was inactive. We did not learn of any sales on the spot of any magnitude. Sales 100 bbls bonded at 63c, Philadelphia delivery, in December. Free—sales 150 bbls at 74c.

Tar.—Sales 50 bbls at $5 35 per barrel.

Oil Exports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Company, 70 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Oil Company, 44 barrels benzole for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 209 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Dunn Gracie & Company, 111 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Company, 218 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

W. Mackeown, 115 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Globe Oil Company, 217 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Sellers, Canfield & Company, 109 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

O. W. Farrer, 82 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Star dard Oil Company, 518 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

North American Oil Company, 235 barrels refined for John Breese.

W. Mackeown, 50 barrels tar for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Benn, bbls	248	R. Ray, Jr., bbls	48
Fisher	3,500	Brewer, Burke & Co.	1,729
A. J. Linton	5,000	J. Wilkins	227
Champion Oil Co	156		
Total			9,023

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, October 24.

STOCKS.

Railway speculation was very animated this morning, and there was a further rise of 1@3 per cent. on leading shares, with a large business in New York Central, Erie, Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh. There was considerable excitement throughout call, and the demand for stocks was very active.

A report was circulated that Mr. Caroline Vanderbilt had been thrown out of his wagon, and was in a dying state. This was the signal for a raid on Erie, Hudson, and New York Central, the theory being that if the CommoSore should die, his large blocks of these shares would come on the market for sale. Vanderbilt's injuries prove to be slight.

The market was unsettled at the Second Board. Prices fell off full ½ per cent. on the report that a steamer was in, with quotations of 46 for Erie, and an advance on the rate of interest to 8 per cent. At last Board the market was heavy and lower with more pressure to sell. The following are the sales: New Central, 96@96⅜; Erie, 85@85½; Hudson River, 126¾@126⅞; Reading, 104@104⅛; Michigan Southern, 85@85⅛; Island, 106⅝@106⅞; North Western, 49@49½; North Western, preferred, 84@84½; Fort Wayne, 84⅝@84¾; Prairie Du Chien, 59½@60.

GOLD

Closed at 143½.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Quiet, with sales at the following: Pithole Creek, 6.25; Quaker Run, 3; Pithole, 14; Keystone, 14; Bay State, 14; Chanat Farm, 50; Cherry Run, 25; Bradley, 1.10; Empire City, 85; Excelsior, 73; First National, 72; High Rock, 1.05; Phillips, 1.40; Maple Shade, 65; Crude, 24; Shamrock, 14; Brandywine, 14; Kendall, 1 week, 40; Shenango, 1 week, 40; Shenango, 2 weeks, 40; Shenango, 3 weeks, 40; Shenango, 4 weeks, 40; Shenango, 5 weeks, 40; Shenango, 6 weeks, 40; Shenango, 7 weeks, 40; Shenango, 8 weeks, 40; Shenango, 9 weeks, 40; Shenango, 10 weeks, 40; Shenango, 11 weeks, 40; Shenango, 12 weeks, 40; Shenango, 13 weeks, 40; Shenango, 14 weeks, 40; Shenango, 15 weeks, 40; Shenango, 16 weeks, 40; Shenango, 17 weeks, 40; Shenango, 18 weeks, 40; Shenango, 19 weeks, 40; Shenango, 20 weeks, 40; Shenango, 21 weeks, 40; Shenango, 22 weeks, 40; Shenango, 23 weeks, 40; Shenango, 24 weeks, 40; Shenango, 25 weeks, 40; Shenango, 26 weeks, 40; Shenango, 27 weeks, 40; Shenango, 28 weeks, 40; Shenango, 29 weeks, 40; Shenango, 30 weeks, 40; Shenango, 31 weeks, 40; Shenango, 32 weeks, 40; Shenango, 33 weeks, 40; Shenango, 34 weeks, 40; Shenango, 35 weeks, 40; Shenango, 36 weeks, 40; Shenango, 37 weeks, 40; Shenango, 38 weeks, 40; Shenango, 39 weeks, 40; Shenango, 40 weeks, 40; Shenango, 41 weeks, 40; Shenango, 42 weeks, 40; Shenango, 43 weeks, 40; Shenango, 44 weeks, 40; Shenango, 45 weeks, 40; Shenango, 46 weeks, 40; Shenango, 47 weeks, 40; Shenango, 48 weeks, 40; Shenango, 49 weeks, 40; Shenango, 50 weeks, 40; Shenango, 51 weeks, 40; Shenango, 52 weeks, 40; Shenango, 53 weeks, 40; Shenango, 54 weeks, 40; Shenango, 55 weeks, 40; Shenango, 56 weeks, 40; Shenango, 57 weeks, 40; Shenango, 58 weeks, 40; Shenango, 59 weeks, 40; Shenango, 60 weeks, 40; Shenango, 61 weeks, 40; Shenango, 62 weeks, 40; Shenango, 63 weeks, 40; Shenango, 64 weeks, 40; Shenango, 65 weeks, 40; Shenango, 66 weeks, 40; Shenango, 67 weeks, 40; Shenango, 68 weeks, 40; Shenango, 69 weeks, 40; Shenango, 70 weeks, 40; Shenango, 71 weeks, 40; Shenango, 72 weeks, 40; Shenango, 73 weeks, 40; Shenango, 74 weeks, 40; Shenango, 75 weeks, 40; Shenango, 76 weeks, 40; Shenango, 77 weeks, 40; Shenango, 78 weeks, 40; Shenango, 79